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Melish



*Joseph Reward*  
1817

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

3867  
OF THE

BY JOHN MELISH.

★<sup>TM</sup> HENRY HAMMOND  
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

.....  
1816.  
672

Checked  
May 10

## ERRATA.

TO BE CORRECTED WITH A PEN BEFORE PERUSAL.

Page 15 line 7, for *when* read *where*.

9 — 1, — unto — into.

45 — 19, Underscore *The Climate.*

49 In Topographical Table, line 13, for *Chillicothe* read *Columbus.*  
— 23, — *Natchez* — *Washington.*

55 Underscore the several land offices.

141 line 4 from bottom add *the* between *of* and *British.*

167 — 4 for *plain* read *plan.*

168 — 10 from bottom, for *Terrey* read *Torrey.*

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 The purchasers of this work are respectfully requested to keep the  
Map before them while perusing this volume for the first time.

*Joseph Reward*  
1817

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

3867

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE CONTIGUOUS

BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS,

INTENDED AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO

MELISH'S MAP OF THESE COUNTRIES.

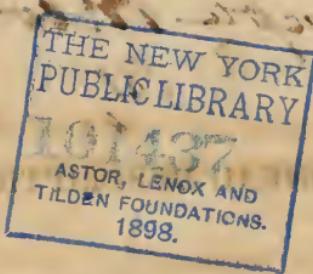
BY JOHN MELISH.

★ MAIL HENRY HAMMOND  
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

.....  
1816.  
G.T.H.

Checked  
May 10th



DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit*:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of July, in  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**SEAL.** the forty-first year of the independence of the United States of  
America, A. D. 1816, John Melish, of the said District, hath  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof  
he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A Geographical Description of the United States, with the contiguous  
"British and Spanish Possessions, intended as an accompaniment to  
"Melish's Map of these countries. By John Melish."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled,  
"An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of  
maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies,  
during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the Act, entitled,  
"An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encourage-  
ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to  
the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein men-  
tioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, en-  
graving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,  
*Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
WITH THE CONTIGUOUS  
BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

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THE author of this work, having now so far completed his labours in this delightful field of enquiry, as to be able to place before him a finished specimen of the Map, he sits down with real pleasure to compose the accompanying Description.

In the original prospectus, drawn up while the subject was yet in embryo, high expectations were formed as to the utility and general appearance of the map; and it may be of importance to introduce an extract, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging how far they have been realized.

"In the course of his geographical studies, he (the "author) was frequently led to regret, that there was "no map in existence presenting an *entire view* of the "United States territory; and having occasion to "consult a great variety of documents in constructing "his maps relative to the late war, he formed an op- "nion that A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONNEC- "TION WITH THE BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS,

graphically arranged into states and territories; into which will be introduced topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population; with a complete list of the post-offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.

## I.

*A brief description of the general form and features of the Map; with an account of the Materials from which it was constructed.*

The map extends from north latitude  $22^{\circ} 50'$  to  $53^{\circ} 10'$ , embracing  $30^{\circ} 20'$  of latitude, or 2105 miles from north to south; and at the middle part, from the 17th degree of longitude east to the 47th degree of longitude west of Washington; being 64° of longitude, which in that latitude is nearly 3500 miles. The northern part presents a view of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Isle St. John's or Prince Edward's, Anticosti, Labrador, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, and an extensive range of country on the west thereof to the Pacific Ocean. Beginning at the north-east corner we see the straits of Belleisle on the north, and the South Entrance on the south of Newfoundland, leading into

the spacious Gulf of St. Lawrence, and pursuing the river of that name to the westward, we successively arrive at the great lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. To the northward we have a view of the southern point of Hudson's Bay, and of lake Winnipeg; with a great many lakes of less note, and the rivers flowing into them, particularly the Albany River, the Assiniboin and its branches, and the Saskashawan. To the westward we perceive the continuation of those high mountains, that form the dividing ridge between the waters falling into the eastern and western oceans; and part of the noble Columbia River, and Gulf of Georgia. In the middle of the map we have a view of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; the great lakes already noticed on the north; the Gulf of Mexico on the south; and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The map was extended southward so as to include part of the Island of Cuba, that it might present a view of the connection by water between the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico; and to render it more useful, the supposed limits of the gulf stream are laid down, and the velocity of the stream in different parts is described. The chains of mountains that form the dividing ridges between the eastern and western waters, are a pretty prominent feature on the eastern part of the United States; the great Mississippi, with its numerous branches, holds majestic sway in the middle; and the eye is gratified by the bold features on the western part, where the numerous branches of the Columbia's waters interlock with those of the Missouri, among lofty chains of cloud capped mountains, many of them covered with perpetual snow.

To the south-west are the Spanish internal provinces, with California, and part of the vice-royalty of Mexico. The Rio Grand del Norte, calculated by nature to form so fine a boundary between this country and the United States, is worthy of particular notice; as is also the Rio Colorado of the west, the Gulf of California, and the supposed course of a large river which falls into the Bay of St. Francisco on the west.

The peninsula of East Florida, the Bahama Islands, and the port of Havanna, are important in every point of view, as connected with the United States. The map extends so far east as to present a view of the Bermuda Islands, and that the subject may be every way complete, a view of the West Indies on a reduced scale is presented on the south-east corner. A statistical table, showing at a glance the magnitude and population of the several countries exhibited on the map, is placed in the vacant space occupied by the Gulf of Mexico; and a title highly creditable to the artists by whom it was designed and executed, occupies the other vacant space in the Atlantic Ocean.

In colouring the map, attention has been paid to a scientific arrangement. The representation of the United States is the most prominent feature, and the *predominant* colour selected for it was *green*. It was necessary to use *variegated* colours to give a good representation of the several states and territories; but no green is used in colouring the British or Spanish possessions. The *predominant* colour for the British possessions is *red*; and the boundary between them and the United States, is wholly shaded with that colour. The *predominant* colour in the Spanish possessions is *yellow*, which, in like manner, is wholly used in

shading the boundaries between them and the United States.

In the West Indies, the islands are coloured so as to designate their several possessors.—The British parts are shaded *red*—the Spanish *yellow*—the Haytian *sienna*—the French *green*, and the Danes and Swedes *blue*.

In constructing the map, recourse was had to the following materials:

*For the United States*—The various state maps, from actual survey, so far as these surveys have extended; aided by much useful information as to the roads and distances, from Bradley's very excellent general map; and as to the delineation of the mountains, and style of the work, from Arrowsmith's. Information regarding the territories was principally procured from the land office at Washington. The Mississippi river and the higher parts of the La Platte, Osage, Arkansas, and Red rivers, with the adjacent countries, are delineated from Pike's Travels. It is a tribute of respect, justly due to the memory of that enterprising traveller, and brave officer, to say, that the information furnished by him has been of great value to this map; and the memorial of his adventures has accordingly been perpetuated by the delineation of his route upon its surface, not only through Louisiana, but also through the Spanish internal provinces.

The Missouri river, and its various branches, together with the Columbia and its numerous streams, and the rocky mountains, are laid down principally from the information communicated to the world by Lewis and Clark, who performed one of the greatest

and most important overland journeys ever undertaken by man. The light which their researches have shed upon the geographical science of North America, cannot be too highly appreciated. Their routes are also delineated on the map. The name of Lewis is consecrated to everlasting remembrance among the friends of geographical science; and Clark has lived to receive the reward of his intrepidity, by the gratitude of his country, in being appointed governor of the territory that he so perseveringly explored.

Before closing this part of the subject, it may be proper to notice several important alterations and additions, that were made upon the map while it was in progress, because this will have the double effect of showing the great pains that were taken to render the subject complete, and of bringing into view the works of several very meritorious labourers in the vineyard of geography. After the plan-work was wholly finished, Mr. William Darby, and Mr. Lewis Bringier, arrived in Philadelphia, with MS. maps of Louisiana, of great value and importance. Mr. Darby's map embraced the whole of the *state* of Louisiana, principally from actual survey; and more accurate materials than had been produced heretofore of the country east of it to Pensacola, and the country west nearly to the Rio Bravo del Norte. Mr. Bringier's map embraced the whole of that part of the Missouri territory, known by the name of *Upper Louisiana*, from the northern boundary of the state of Louisiana, to above St. Louis; and from the Mississippi to the 23d degree of west longitude. An arrangement was immediately formed with these gentlemen, by which the result of their in-

formation was incorporated into this map. - The old work was accordingly erased from the plates, and the new substituted at great labour and expense. We may add here, that Darby's very excellent map, with a descriptive volume of new and interesting matter, has been published. Bringier's MS. map is in the hands of the author, and, being a work of great value, particularly as regards the mountains and mineralogy of the country it delineates, it will probably be published at no distant period.

A new and accurate MS. map of Georgia, compiled from the records of actual survey, by Mr. Daniel Sturgis, and of which Mr. Eleazer Early, of Savannah, is proprietor, was placed in the hands of the author of the map of the United States for publication; and he was authorized to make use of it for correcting this map, which was accordingly done—not only in the Georgia part, but also of that part of the Mississippi territory which was the theatre of the memorable campaigns of the brave general Jackson and his compatriots, in quelling the flagrant outrages of the Creek nation of Indians. The materials for this part of the subject were principally furnished to Mr. Early by Mr. Warren.

It would be too tedious to proceed further in detail in giving an historical account of the progress of the other parts of the map. It is sufficient to say, that the author has been most generously supplied with information from every quarter; and he has used every exertion to avail himself of it, so as to produce a view of the country, which he hopes will be as valuable to his fellow citizens as it is gratifying to himself.

A few remarks that suggest themselves as to the scale of the map, will be more appropriate at the close of this article; and a list of geographical works at the end of the volume, will convey to the reader the necessary information on that subject.

The *British possessions* are delineated from the latest and best materials which the author could obtain. Smith's and Fadyon's maps of Upper Canada, and Holland's map of Lower Canada, were used as the basis of information in those countries; and Arrowsmith's general maps, and M'Kenzie's travels, furnished the remaining part; the whole being corrected, and much improved, by various military MS. maps, and by a very excellent four sheet map, embracing the whole country to the north and east of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, lately published by Laurie and Whittle, in London, under the title of Cabotia.

For the *Spanish part*, Humboldt's very excellent map was selected as the basis, use being made of Pike's Travels, for filling up some of the details. The valuable charts of Vancouver furnished the materials for delineating the Western Coast and California; and G. H. Von Longsdorff's account of the Russian Voyage of Krutzenstern, furnished some of the details, particularly about the bay of St. Francisco.

The *statistical table* is the result of an entire new admeasurement of the several countries exhibited on the map, compared with all the most approved statistical tables extant. To bring geographical details into a focus, as it were, by a table of this kind, is a work of great labour; but the utility is self evident, and it is

confidently hoped and believed, that this will give satisfaction.

We may now glance at the scale of the map; because it has been frequently remarked that it was too small. But let it be observed, that the object of this map was not to give *geographical details*; but to present an interesting picture of *a great whole*. The scale selected was sixty miles to an inch, which is sufficiently ample in the construction of a general map. No material information could have been added, unless the scale had been sufficiently large to admit the counties. The least that could have been used for that purpose, would have been thirty miles to an inch; and had this been adopted, it would have rendered the map *four times* its present size; an extent which would have quite defeated the end of the publication. It is much easier to delineate a subject of this kind on a large scale than on a small one. The pains that were taken to combine and to arrange the various subjects, so as to produce a lively and intelligent picture of the country, was great beyond all description; and after this explanation, and a perusal of the work, it is believed that the public will be perfectly satisfied on this point.

In truth it is absolutely impossible to make a general map of such an extended country as this answer a particular purpose. The object of this map was to serve as a subject for general reference, and as a key map to the local maps of the several states and territories from actual survey. It is believed that it will be found well calculated to answer this purpose, because its geographical accuracy can be depended upon. The maps of the several states and territories, quoted

at the close of this work, will furnish all the details. For more general information on the *thickly settled* part of the United States, the only general map on a large scale worth notice is Bradley's.

Besides the maps from actual survey, and Bradley's map, another kind of map will be found very useful, particularly to travellers. These are *sheet maps* of the several states and territories; and as they will answer remarkably well as accompaniments to the present general map, a series of them will be brought forward as quickly as good materials can be collected.

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## II.

*A general view of the United States, with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.*

A land more fair and happy never sun,  
View'd in his wide career ! A lovely spot  
For all that life can ask ! salubrious ! mild !  
Its hills are green ! its woods and prospects fair !  
Its meadows fertile ! and, to crown the whole  
In one delightful word—it is our home—  
THE SEAT OF LIBERTY and all its sweets.

THE UNITED STATES is the only portion of the western world that has been consolidated into an independent government; and is the only country on earth where the *people* enjoy in the fullest extent the sovereign power: a blessing which is consolidated by

their manners and habits; and guaranteed by an extent of country, which affords "room for their descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation." Such was the expression of one of her wisest men before the acquisition of Louisiana. The importance of this acquisition will be self evident, by glancing the eye to the westward over the map, when will be viewed the representation of one of the most elegant countries in the whole world—a country secured to the free-men of America, by the wisdom and sagacity of her councils; whom generations yet unborn will bless.

In constructing this article, it is not the intention of the author to enter into detail, but simply to state a few of the most striking features of the country, which may be perused with advantage while viewing the map. The subject naturally arranges itself in the following order:

*Situation and extent, boundaries, face of the country, mountains, rivers and lakes, minerals, soil, produce, climate, settlement and progress, government, laws, and education, to conclude with a general statistical table.*

*Situation and extent.* The United States is situated between  $25^{\circ} 50'$  and  $49^{\circ} 37'$  north latitude; and between  $10^{\circ}$  east, and  $48^{\circ} 20'$  west longitude from Washington. The most northern part is bounded by a line running due west from the north west corner of the Lake of the Woods, and the southern extremity is the outlet of the Rio del Norte. The eastern extremity is the great Menan Island, on the Coast of Maine, and the western is Cape Flattery, north of Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean. The greatest extent of

the country from north to south is 1650 miles, and from east to west 2700. The area is about 2,379,350 square miles, or 1,522,784,000 acres. The population by the last census was 7,239,903; being less than 3 to each square mile of territory, and to every inhabitant there is nearly 200 acres of land. What a field is here presented for contemplation! A square mile of territory is capable of sustaining upwards of 300 human beings; but, allowing only 100 to the square mile, the United States territory could sustain nearly 240 millions; and then the population would not be more condensed than it now is in many places along the Atlantic coast. To enable the reader at a glance, to draw a comparison between this country and some others, on this important branch of political economy, the following table is subjoined:

America.	Inhab. per sq. mile.	Europe.	Inhab. per sq. mile.
Connecticut,	60	Italy,	222
Massachusetts,	54	England,	181
New York,	18	France,	174
Pennsylvania,	16	Ireland,	156
Virginia,	14	Spain,	72
Louisiana, under	2	Scotland,	63

Supposing the whole territory of the United States only as thickly settled as Pennsylvania, (the medium between New York and Virginia,) it would contain upwards of 38 millions; with a population equal to Connecticut, it would contain upwards of 142 millions. Equal to England, it would contain nearly 260 millions; and equal to Italy, it would contain upwards of 528 millions of human beings.

Supposing the population to increase in the same ratio as it has done for 100 years, the result would be nearly as follows :

	Population.
In 1816,	8,816,769
1820,	10,098,177
1830,	13,769,726
1840,	18,769,567
1850,	25,582,919
1860,	34,869,520
1870,	47,527,165
1880,	64,779,525
1890,	88,294,493
1900,	120,345,394
1910,	164,030,772
1916,	199,756,733

So that according to this ratio, the whole country would be equally populous with Pennsylvania, about the year 1863. About the year 1905, it would equal Connecticut; and about the year 1926, it would be equally populous with England.

*Boundaries.* The United States is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and the British province of New Brunswick. On the north by the British possessions of Lower and Upper Canada, and the large unsettled country to the westward of those provinces. On the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south-west by the Spanish internal provinces and the Rio del Norte; and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The boundaries are distinctly marked upon the map, and have been run according to the best information which the author could procure; but as this is a subject which involves a considerable difference of opinion, he shall state a few of the reasons for

this decision, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

In the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Britain, executed at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1783, the northern and eastern boundaries are described as follows, viz.: “ From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia; viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western-most head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence *on a due west course to the river Mississippi*. East by a line to be drawn along the

middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia."

So far then as the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods, there can be but one opinion on the subject of the northern boundary. The boundary as exhibited on the map, is expressly in the terms of the treaty. When the line comes to be accurately run by the commissioners, there may be some deviations from the view here given, but the principle will remain unchanged.

As to the country west of the Lake of the Woods, it is evident that the commissioners were of opinion, that it should be part of the territory of the United States, as high as a line to be run due west from the north-west corner of that lake until it reached as far west as the Mississippi; which was at that period the western boundary of the United States. Subsequent events have annexed the whole of Louisiana to the country, so that the northern boundary of it behoves to be ascertained, as it was possessed by France; but the country never having been settled, the boundary has not been accurately defined. The best course as regards this

map, has appeared to be to run the boundary line *due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods* to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence along that gulf, and the Straits of Juan de Fuco, to the Pacific Ocean. In colouring the map however, we have deviated a little from that line. From the view of the head waters of the Missouri, as exhibited on the map, which is the result of all the information we have been able to procure, it appears that they extend beyond this line, and so does the head waters of Clark's River. It is presumed, by some, that both ought to belong to the United States, and the map is coloured accordingly, that both views of the subject may be seen.

In regard to the boundary between the United States and Spain, we have procured very excellent data, whereby to delineate it on the map. From the various documents that have been consulted, there appears to be no doubt, that the French were the first actual settlers in Louisiana. It is, however, foreign to our purpose, to give a history of the settlement of that country: we shall, therefore, select those circumstances that determined its limits as a French colony.

In the year 1684, La Salle sailed from France, with a small squadron, for the purpose of establishing a colony on the Mississippi; but missing the mouth of that river, he reached the bay of St. Louis, called by the Spaniards, and marked on the map, the Bay of St. Joseph. Here three of his vessels were cast away. The greatest part of the men and goods were saved; but he himself was taken ill. Upon his recovery, he took regular possession of the country, formed a settlement, and built a fort, which is now known by the name of *Fort Matagarda*. At this time there were no

other settlements in that part of the country, so that the right of France became unquestionable; and all the subsequent settlements of Spain to the east of the Rio del Norte, were regarded as usurpations. So much for the western limits. On the east side, in the year 1699, the French, under M. de Bienville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite to the pass between Cat and Ship islands, and formed an establishment in that part of Louisiana; and by an order from his government, he removed to Dauphin Island, at the outlet of Mobile Bay. Pensacola was then in the possession of the Spaniards, and the Perdido river being the only entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, between Mobile and Pensacola bays, it became the line of separation, between the French colony of Louisiana, and the Spanish colony of Florida.

The French title, thus established, was recognized throughout Europe, and maps and descriptions of the country, so bounded, formed a part of the systems of geography and atlases of that day.

In the year 1721, a very elaborate geographical work was published in London, entitled, "A New GENERAL ATLAS, containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms, and other dominions of the world; with the maps laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royal Society, and the French Royal Academy of Sciences." In this atlas, there is a map, entitled, "A Map of Louisiana and the river Mississippi," inscribed to William Law, of Lawreston, Esq. This map furnishes evidence as to the western limits of Louisiana of the highest authority, and fixes the boundary line on the west side of the Rio del Norte, to

the Rio Salado, answering to the Rio Puerco, on the modern maps. It is continued along that river to near its source. From thence it passes to the east of Santa Fé, to between the 37th and 38th degrees of N. latitude, where it crosses the Rio del Norte, and is so continued to the margin of the map, which is about half a degree west of that river.

Upon this data, the western boundary of Louisiana is constructed. It takes the Rio del Norte to the river Puerco, then along that river to the chain of mountains which forms the dividing ridge between it and the Rio Colorado; then along that ridge to beyond Santa Fé, where it bends towards the Rio del Norte, near the latitude of  $38^{\circ}$  N.; then along the Rio del Norte to its source, where a note is inserted, expressing that the limits of Louisiana in that quarter are undefined.

Towards the Pacific Ocean, we have no very correct data for forming an opinion as to the boundaries. The following view of the subject is the result of the best information that has been obtained.

The Missouri and its waters are unquestionably part of the United States territory, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana; and it is presumed, that the title is equally unquestionable as to the Columbia and its waters, to a line drawn due west from the N.W. corner of the Lake of the Woods. This includes the Multnomah on the south, but leaves the question undetermined in the unexplored country between that river and the bay of St. Francisco. From the latest accounts, it appears that the Spaniards have no settlements above that bay, and probably will have none, so that the country may be considered virtually a part of the United States

territory, provided they should consider it of importance to take possession, and settle it.

A settlement on the west coast would unquestionably be a matter of vast importance to the United States; and, that question being intimately connected with the boundaries in this quarter, it is considered a matter of some importance to introduce a view of the most recent information regarding that country, procured in an authentic form, from the account of the Russian voyage of Krutzenstern, by G. H. Von Longsdorff; which has been already referred to.

It is well known, that the Spanish government is extremely jealous of its foreign possessions, in consequence of which, it was under peculiar circumstances that the Russian vessel was admitted. They had the good fortune, however, not only to be admitted into the harbour of St. Francisco, but to obtain a great deal of very minute and interesting information, the result of which will be best communicated by a few extracts. The entrance to the harbour is thus described: "We now steered directly towards the harbour, and had the pleasure of finding Vancouver's charts and views so accurate, that they left nothing to be wished for." They anchored abreast of the fort, and afterwards discovered another fort, of which they give the following account: "A fort, concealed by a point of land, so as not to be visible from the anchoring place, an enemy's ship attempting to run into the harbour, deeming itself quite safe, by steering out of the reach of the fort at the entrance, might be very much surprized, by being saluted with a discharge of artillery, at the moment when least expected. On the contrary, a vessel keeping to the northern shore, and north-east

" part of this spacious bay, is secure from all danger." He again remarks on this point—"In the neighbourhood, and north of the island of Los Angeles, and Ponta de St. Antonio, an enemy's ship may be perfectly secure against all attacks from the Spaniards. Directly east of the St. Joseph, about seven leagues, is an arm of a great river, which first winds towards the north, and then taking a westerly direction, empties itself into the north-east part of the bay of St. Francisco. To the north and north-east, another broad bay extends for several miles, over which are scattered a number of islands. Into this flow four or five large rivers, that come from the east. They are probably several mouths belonging to one large river. The Spaniards have many times followed the southern, or left bank of this river, on horseback, but, *for want of boats, have never been able to examine the right bank.* Between 80 and 90 leagues inland, the stream has from 4 to 5 fathoms water, and is so broad that a ball from a musket would scarcely reach the opposite shore." From want of vessels and boats in the harbour, the Spaniards are separated entirely from the opposite shore of the bay, distant an Italian mile, (nearly 1 1-5th English). This precludes their having any intercourse with the more northerly tribes of Indians."

From hence it appears that the Spaniards have no intention to extend their settlements beyond the bay and river St. Francisco, and the whole country between that and the outlet of Columbia, probably lies open to the enterprize of the citizens of the United States. The river St. Francisco presents itself as

a convenient boundary between the United States and Spanish settlements, and it will probably afford a fine passage from the interior of the country to the Pacific Ocean.

*The face of the country* in the United States, presents every variety. The north-eastern part on the coast is broken and hilly; and is remarkably indented with numerous bays and inlets. Towards the south and along the Gulf of Mexico, the land is level and sandy, interspersed with many swamps, and numerous islands and inlets. At the outlets of many of the rivers, there is a large portion of alluvial land, which is particularly the case along the Mississippi. Beyond the head of tide waters, there is a tolerably rich and agreeably uneven country, which extends to the mountains. The mountainous district, on the Atlantic side of the country, is about 150 miles in breadth, and 1200 miles in length; extending in large ridges from north-east to south-west. These ridges are generally known by the name of the Allegany Mountains, and are of various elevations, from 2000 to 4000 feet. The highest point seems to be the White Hills in New Hampshire, which rises to the elevation of nearly 9000 feet. Beyond the mountains we have a view of the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, presenting a body of the finest land in the world, and possessing great natural advantages. To the westward of this valley are the mountains of Louisiana, presenting features singularly bold and grand. The rocky mountains, in particular, are very majestic; and the vast variety produced by the great mass of waters forming the tributary streams of the Missouri and Columbia, must render the scenery in

that region singularly interesting. Beyond these the principal feature is the great confluence of waters at the outlet of the Columbia river, and the bold shores of the Pacific Ocean.

**RIVERS AND LAKES.** The greater number of the rivers will be noticed in the statistical view of the several states and territories, to which they respectively belong; but it will be more appropriate in this place to treat of the larger waters; because some of them form the boundaries between the United States and other countries; and all of them are most important features to be noticed in describing the face of the country. The rivers to be noticed here are the *St. Lawrence and its waters*; *the Columbia and its waters*; *the St. Francisco*; *the Rio del Norte*; and *the Missouri and Mississippi, and waters flowing into them*.

**River St. Lawrence.** The head waters of this grand river are situated round Lake Superior, as exhibited on the map, and that noble expanse of water forms a great inland sea, 350 miles long and 130 broad; being probably the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It is navigable throughout its whole extent, and the water being uncommonly pure, it will be an object of great importance, when that part of the country is settled.

From this lake the water issues into Lake Huron through the straits of St. Mary. Lake Huron is, next to Lake Superior, the largest lake on the continent, being 200 miles long by about 100 broad; but it is very irregular. Like Lake Superior, it has pure water and good navigation; and is interspersed with many islands. To the west of this we enter through the straits of Michillimackinack into Lake Michigan, also

a great expanse of water 330 miles long and 60 broad. This lake is wholly in the United States, and having a fine navigation, will become an object of the greatest importance. It may be remarked in this place, that the southern extremity of this lake has not been correctly ascertained, although it is of great importance that it should be so, because the northern boundary of the state of Ohio is to be determined by a line to be drawn from this point to Lake Erie. The view on the map, being the result of all the knowledge extant upon the subject, is probably not far from the truth. The act of congress for erecting the Indiana Territory into a state, extends the northern boundary upon the lake 10 miles, so as to give the inhabitants a port of entry. Fort Chicago is situated on the south-west side of the lake, and the interesting fort of Michillimackinack is in the straits of that name, between this lake and Lake Huron.

Returning to Lake Huron we see the river issuing from it, by the straits of that name about 40 miles long, when it again expands itself into a pretty lake called Lake St. Clair. This sheet of water is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and receives from the Canada side the river Thames.

The river issues from this lake into Lake Erie through the straits of Detroit; a very important and beautiful passage of about 30 miles long, which will become the seat of great settlements. Detroit is elegantly situated on the west bank, about 6 miles below Lake St. Clair; and Malden or Amherstberg, is situated a little above its entrance into Lake Erie.

Lake Erie is a beautiful sheet of water, about 240 miles long and 60 broad. The water is pure, and not

very deep, but the lake is navigable for large vessels. It receives the waters of many rivers, the most important of which is the Miami of the lakes, at the west end; near the outlet of which are a great number of islands, some of them of considerable extent and importance.

At the east end of this lake, beautifully situated, stands Buffalo, on the one side, and Fort Erie on the other; and between them the water issues from the lake as clear as chrystral, and by a rapid course runs towards lake Ontario, through the passage called the Niagara river. About five miles below lake Erie, the stream is divided by a very interesting island, called Grand Island, below which is Navy island, where the river expands to a considerable breadth, immediately above the falls of the Niagara. This is probably the greatest cataract in the world, and well worth the attention of the curious. Below the falls, the river runs with a very rapid course for nine miles, through a deep chasm. The land on each side falls to a little above the level of the river at Queenstown and Lewistown. From this point it is navigable to lake Ontario, distant 7 miles.

Lake Ontario is about 180 miles long and 40 broad, and receives a considerable number of streams; the chief of which are the Genessee river, Seneca river, and Black river, on the side of the United States; and the river Trent from Canada.

The river issues from lake Ontario through a great number of islands, situated between Kingston and Sackett's Harbour. It now assumes the name of St. Lawrence, though it is frequently known, from the lake to Montreal, by the name of Cadaraqui. In its pro-

gress it expands into a considerable lake called St. Francis, and reaches the important British settlement of Montreal, where it receives the Utawas, or Grand river, which forms the boundary between the two Canadas. Below Montreal, it receives the Richelieu, or Sorel river, from lake Champlain, and successively the St. Francis, St. Maurice, and Chaudiere. A short distance below the last mentioned river stands the important city of Quebec, below which the river is divided into two branches, by the island of Orleans. Beyond this island it gradually expands into the spacious bay and gulf of St. Lawrence, from whence there is a communication to the ocean by the straits of Belleisle, and what is called the South Entrance.

*Columbia River*, is supposed to take its rise about 300 miles to the north-east of where it first makes its appearance on the map, where it interlocks with the head waters of the Unjigah, or Peace river. M'Kenzie, the enterprizing British traveller, first discovered it in north latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$ —west longitude from London  $120^{\circ} 25'$ , from which point he descended it about 150 miles, when, leaving it, he crossed over to the ocean, by the route described on the map. From the point where M'Kenzie left it, the course is unknown, until we approach Clark's river, where it is a stream of great magnitude. The whole of the interesting waters forming Clark's river can be distinctly traced on the map; and they are a powerful auxiliary to the Columbia. About 70 miles below Clark's river, after receiving some tributary streams, the Columbia forms a junction with Lewis' river a stream composed of numerous branches, rising in the Rocky Mountains, where, like Clark's river, they interlock with the head waters

of the Missouri. Below Lewis' river, the Columbia makes a bend to the south and east, and then passes through the mountains; and about 300 miles below are the great falls. About 20 miles below the falls, the river makes a considerable bend, and passes through another chain of mountains; below which, about 60 miles, it receives from the south-east the large and important river called the Multnomah.

The Multnomah is supposed to rise near the head waters of the Rio del Norte, and is laid down on the map according to the best information we have been able to procure. Viewing it in its connection with the head waters of the Missouri, the La Platte, the Arkansas, and the Rio del Norte, it deserves particular notice, as it will probably be, at no very distant period, the route of an overland communication, through the interior of Louisiana, to the settlements at the mouth of Columbia river.

From the Multnomah to the ocean is about 90 miles, and it is tide water all the way; the land being good, with many settlements of Indians. The waters of the Columbia are clear, and abound with fish of every variety.

*St. Francisco Bay and River*, was noticed in discussing the article of the boundary lines, page 23; but it may be mentioned in this place, that when this part of the map was constructed, the supposition that there was a large river flowing to the westward, through the interior of the country into the bay of St. Francisco, arose from inference only. The account of the Russian voyage, quoted in regard to it, proves uncontestedly the existence of such a river, and that it is a very large stream 270 miles in the interior of the

country. There is little doubt, therefore, but that the Rio Buenaventura, and its waters, which interlock with the waters of the Rio del Norte, and La Platte, form a part of it. Should this be the case, it may in process of time, form an admirable communication with the settlements on the west coast of America.

*Rio del Norte.* This river rises among the mountains between north latitude 41 and 42°, and west longitude 33 and 34°. Its head waters interlock with those of the Missouri, Columbia, La Platte, Arkansas, Multnomah, and Francisco; and the waters of the Rio Colorado of the west, which falls into the gulf of California, approach near it. After tracing it in its progress about 300 miles, we reach that point where Pike and his party first encamped on it, and for all this distance it is presumed to be the south-west boundary of Louisiana. About 100 miles below this is Santa Fé, one of the most interesting of the Spanish settlements. Below Santa Fé the river runs about 450 miles in a direction east of south, without receiving any material augmentation, when the Rio Conchos falls into it from the south-west. Below this it makes a remarkable bend of about 100 miles, and receives the Rio Puerco from the north. It may be remarked here, that all the Louisiana rivers south of the La Platte, make a bend somewhat similar to the one just noticed in this river; a circumstance owing no doubt to the configuration of the surface of the earth in this quarter. At the river Puerco the Rio del Norte again becomes the south-west boundary of Louisiana. Below this it runs an east course of between 50 and 60 miles, when it receives a considerable stream from the north, which is not named on the maps; and from

hence, without receiving any material augmentation, it holds a course nearly south-east, about 400 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Having discussed the rivers forming the outskirts, as it were, of the United States territory, we shall now take a view of the Missouri and Mississippi, with their numerous branches which water the interior.

On tracing the Missouri to its highest source, we find it on Jefferson's river, a little above the 44th degree of latitude, and near the 35th degree of west longitude, where Lewis and Clark's canoes stopped, 3000 miles from the Mississippi. Tracing the river downward from this point, we successively arrive at Philanthropy river, Wisdom river, Philosophy river, Madison's river, Gallatin's river, Ordway river, Dearborn's river, and Smith's river, and then reach the falls of the Missouri. Here the river falls no less than 365 feet in the course of 18 miles, the falls being partly perpendicular pitches, and partly rapids. The highest pitch is 87 feet, the next 47, and the next 26. Leaving the falls, we arrive at Portage river, Snow river, Maria's river, Stone-Wall creek, Slaughter river, Big Horn river, Judith river, Turtle creek, Windsor creek, North Mountain creek, and passing others of less note, Bralton's creek, Milk creek, Porcupine creek, and Marthas creek, and then arrive at the Yellow Stone river, flowing in from the south-west.—The Yellow Stone is a very large river, the main branch of which rises in lake Eustus, and after receiving numerous tributary streams, the Big Horn, a river nearly equal to it in size, which rises in *Lake Biddle*, falls in from the southward; and the streams thus united, and further augmented by others of considera-

ble importance, particularly the Tongue river, form a confluence with the Missouri, as before described, in north latitude  $48^{\circ}$ , west longitude  $27^{\circ}$ . A little beyond this, the Missouri reaches its northern extremity, which is in north latitude  $48^{\circ} 22'$ , where it receives the White-Earth river; passing which we arrive at the remarkable spot where the head waters of the Moose river approach within one mile of the main stream of the Missouri. Below this the river is augmented by the Little Missouri, and after passing the Knife river, we arrive at fort Mandan, and the wintering place of Lewis and Clark in 1804 and 1805. Between  $43$  and  $44^{\circ}$ , we perceive the great bend in the river, a most singular curiosity. Below it the river receives a number of pretty large streams, before we reach the La Platte, a little above north latitude  $41^{\circ}$ . The La Platte is a very large stream, which extends through several ridges of the Rocky Mountains, having its head waters higher than either the Arkansas or Rio del Norte; and has been recently rendered memorable as being the route through which Mr. Stewart and the Astoria settlers reached the Missouri, after being driven from their settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, by the savages of the Wakash nation.

Passing the La Platte, the river receives a number of tributary streams before it reaches the Kanses, a large river, which falls in from the west, a little above the 39th degree of north latitude. Below this it receives some pretty important streams from the north, when we reach the settlement of the celebrated Daniel Boone, Esq. so well known for his courage and enterprise in penetrating into the western parts of the continent. Below this the beautiful Osage river falls in,

from the south-west. It was this river that Pike and his party ascended to the Osage village, and thence continued his adventurous journey through Louisiana and the Spanish internal provinces. Below this river, about 120 miles, the Missouri forms a junction with the Mississippi, above St. Louis; from whence the united streams flow with majestic rapidity to the ocean. Before following it thither, we will now take a view of the Mississippi.

This river rises in Turtle Lake, north latitude  $47^{\circ} 47'$ , and after receiving a number of tributary streams, reaches the falls of St. Anthony in north latitude  $44^{\circ}$ . These falls are 16 feet perpendicular, with a rapid below of 58 feet. Immediately below the falls, St. Peter's river forms a junction with the Mississippi from the west, and a little below St. Croix river falls in from the east. About 15 miles below this, the river spreads out into a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Pepin; at the lower end of which it receives the waters of the Chippeway river.

The country at this place, on the east side of the river, is remarkable, as being a grant from the Nadowissie Indians to Captain Carver, who travelled into the country while the sovereignty was in the hands of the British government. The limits of the grant are marked out on the map, and Carver's successors are disposing of the land.

About 90 miles below the Chippeway river, the Ouisconsin falls in from the eastward. This river is remarkable, as it approaches within one mile and three quarters of the Fox river, which falls into Lake Michigan. At the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, is Prairie du Chien, where the United States have lately

formed a military establishment, which will no doubt be of great importance to the settlements of this part of the country.

After passing the Ouisconsin river, the Mississippi makes a considerable bend to the eastward, at the extremity of which it meets the northern boundary of the Illinois territory, and then receding westward about 30 miles, receives the waters of Stony river. About 80 or 90 miles below this, the Riviere des Moines falls in from the westward; there is no other river of great note till we reach the Illinois, which falls in from the eastward, a little above the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri.

The Illinois is a large river, of which the head waters interlock so closely with those falling into Lake Michigan, that it is said canoes have sometimes, in the wet season, passed from the one to the other. It forms a most important feature in the territory to which it gives name; and, at no distant period, there will be extensive and elegant settlements on its banks.

Leaving the Illinois, we descend about 12 miles, and arrive at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, where we shall stop to take a view of the very important situation around it; previous to which we may just glance at the relative importance of these great rivers.

It was a piece of geographical injustice much to be regretted, which placed the Mississippi before the Missouri, in point of importance; but the case has occurred, and we must make the best of it.

When we view the two rivers on the map, we see at a glance, that the Missouri is the MAIN STREAM, and that the Mississippi is only a tributary branch, equalled

in importance with some, and surpassed by others, flowing into it.

To illustrate this more completely, recourse was had to the following process. By taking 100 miles from the scale of the map on a pair of dividers, and applying it to the respective rivers under review, the result was as follows :

Missouri,	1670
Arkansas,	1100
Red River,	1000
La Platte,	760
Mississippi,	730
Ohio,	700
Kanses,	610
Tennessee,	550
Yellow-stone,	500
White River,	400
Wachitta,	400
Osage River,	360
Cumberland,	300

So then, the Missouri in point of mere length, is double the Mississippi, and receives, before the junction with that river, the waters of a great many tributary streams, one of which, the La Platte, is actually longer than the Mississippi. The Arkansas and Red rivers are both much longer than the Mississippi; and the Ohio, making allowance for its great bends, is also longer; and taken in connection with the Cumberland and Tennessee, is a river of much greater importance. What then must be the aggregate effect of the whole of these waters? It is mighty beyond conception to those who have not beheld it.

From what has been remarked, on these rivers, taken in connection with other circumstances, we may

draw an inference as to the great importance of St. Louis, and the adjacent country. When we view the central situation; the great confluence of the waters; the extent of the prairies; the salubrity of the climate, and the advantages that will result from the mines in its neighbourhood; the mind instinctively looks forward to this place as one of the first consequence in the United States; probably as the future capital of the greatest country that ever the world saw.

Leaving St. Louis, we pass along the Mississippi about 80 miles to Kaskaskia, where the Kaskaskia river, a considerable stream from the eastward, falls in; and below this about 90 miles more, the elegant Ohio river, augmented by its numerous branches, forms a junction with the Mississippi. Here again the mind is arrested by the view of this great confluence of waters; but it is to be observed, that the ground in the neighbourhood is low, and liable to be inundated by the great periodical swell of these rivers.

About 350 miles below the Ohio, the White river falls in from the westward, and this is represented as a most beautiful stream. Its sources and meanders can be traced upon the map; but it may be worthy of notice, in this place to state, on the authority of Mr. Bringier, before referred to, that in the upper part of it, through Devallier's Grant, and to the eastward, it runs for 300 miles through beds of marble, of all the variegated colours in nature; and the adjacent country is indescribably beautiful.

Fourteen miles below the White river, the Arkansas falls in from the westward. This is a very large and important river, having its sources in the mountains above Santa Fé. In exploring the country, Pike

reached its banks about the latitude of  $23^{\circ}$  west, and ascended to its highest sources; while Lieutenant Wilkinson descended to the Mississippi. The river as exhibited on this map, is more correct than any view of it heretofore given; and from thence its relative importance will at once be seen.

Below the Arkansas river, 190 miles, the Yazoo river falls in from the eastward, and the lands, which formed the subject of the Yazoo speculation, are pointed out on the map. The Big Black river also flows through these lands, and falls into the Mississippi, 63 miles by water, though only 30 in a direct line by land, below the Yazoo. The river now flows through a most interesting country, which will become the seat of great and important settlements, having Natches for a central point; and below it is Loftus Heights and Fort Adams.

A few miles below this, we pass the 31st degree of north latitude, which forms the boundary between the State of Louisiana and the Mississippi Territory; after which the river makes a remarkable bend to the westward, and receives the waters of Red river.

The Red river rises in the mountains, to the eastward of Santa Fé, between north latitude  $37$  and  $38^{\circ}$ , and pursuing a general south-east course, makes several remarkable bends, as exhibited on the map; but it receives no very considerable streams until it forms a junction with the Wachitta, and its great mass of waters, a few miles before it reaches the Mississippi.

The junction of this river with the Mississippi is very singular. It would appear that they had been originally separate and distinct waters; the Missis-

sippi passing to the sea by New Orleans; and the Red river through the Atchafalaya. But in one of these numerous bends which the Mississippi has formed, it appears to have broken unto the bed of the Red river, they have formed a temporary junction—they again recede, and resume their original course towards the great reservoir of waters—the ocean.

As the river receives no streams of importance after passing the Atchafalaya, it may be considered as having reached its maximum; and we may view it in its progress from hence to the ocean, as being an average breadth of 800 yards; the depth being about 120 feet, and the velocity about one mile per hour. So constituted, it runs on with majestic sway past St. Francisville, Baton-Rouge, Donaldsonville, Manchac, and, 250 miles below the Atchafalya, reaches New Orleans, where it makes a considerable bend to the south and east.

NEW ORLEANS, is most admirably situated on the north bank of the Mississippi; and now is, and will continue to be, the great depot for the river under review.

The English Turn is a remarkable bend in the river, 16 miles below New Orleans, after passing which, we meet with nothing remarkable till we reach Fort St. Philip, or Placquemines, distant 54 miles. Nineteen miles below this, the river separates itself into three grand divisions, as represented on the map, viz. the South-east, or Main Pass; the South Pass, and the South-west Pass. Four miles below the forks, on the Main Pass, a stream issues to the north-east, called Pass a la Loutre, and the Main Pass is divided into two parts at the outlet, the one called the North, and

the other the South-east Pass. The South-west Pass is also divided into two parts at the outlet; the western one being called the West Pass. On all these passes there are bars at the outlet, with the water comparatively shallow. The Main Pass has about 13 feet, the South-west Pass 12, the West Pass 9, and the South Pass 8. The course of the river can be traced a considerable way from the shore, when it is finally lost in the mass of waters forming the Gulf of Mexico.

In Mr. Darby's valuable work on Louisiana, before referred to, a calculation is made of the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi; which being from more accurate data than any heretofore made, we shall transcribe.

In one foot longitudinal section of the river, it is estimated that there is 141,372 cubic feet of water; and the mean velocity being one mile per hour; and there being 5280 feet in a mile, of course the river will discharge 5280 times 141,372, or 746,444,160 cubic feet of water every hour. This being reduced to gallons, makes 4,573,938,000, being upwards of 76 millions of gallons in a minute, and of 1270 thousand gallons in every second of time !

But as it is difficult for the mind to form a correct estimate by figures, where the quantity is very great, we may use another mode. Suppose a trough one mile square and 60 feet deep, the quantity of water discharged by the Mississippi would fill it in an hour. In twenty-four hours it would cover six miles square, or a township, to the depth of 60 feet; and in one year it would cover to the depth of 60 feet, a space larger than New Jersey !

Having now traversed this great river from its

highest source to its outlet, we may take a survey of its magnitude and importance in another point of view.

The *eastern extremity* of the waters of this river, is the head waters of the *Allegany*, which are situated in Pennsylvania, about 190 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

The *western extremity* is the head waters of Jefferson's river, about 540 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The *distance* between these two extremities in a direct line, is about 1700 miles.

The *northern extremity* is a branch of the Missouri, in north latitude  $50^{\circ} 42'$ ; 550 miles west by north of the Lake of the Woods.

The *southern extremity* is the South Pass into the Gulf of Mexico; north latitude  $29^{\circ}$ ; 90 miles below New Orleans.

The distance between these two extremities, in a direct line, is 1680 miles.

The river and its branches spread over nearly fifteen hundred thousand square miles, viz.:

Missouri Territory, $\frac{2}{3}$ ,	1,060,000
North-west Territory, $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	73,500
Illinois Territory, the whole,	50,000
Indiana, $\frac{19}{30}$ ,	32,300
Ohio, $\frac{4}{5}$ ,	31,200
Pennsylvania, $\frac{1}{3}$ ,	14,200
New York, $\frac{1}{100}$ ,	460
Maryland, $\frac{1}{100}$ ,	110
Virginia, $\frac{2}{5}$ ,	25,600
North Carolina, $\frac{1}{50}$ ,	900
South Carolina, $\frac{1}{150}$ ,	190
<hr/>	
	1,288,460

	1,288,460
Georgia, $\frac{1}{100}$ ,	580
Kentucky, the whole,	39,000
Tennessee, the whole,	40,000
Mississippi Territory, $\frac{1}{3}$ ,	29,660
Louisiana, $\frac{2}{3}$ ,	32,000
	<hr/>
	1,429,700
	<hr/>

So that the Mississippi and its branches, water considerably above 2-3ds of the whole United States territory; a great portion of it being unsettled, and probably the finest land in the world.

*Minerals.* Of these there are a great variety and profusion. Iron, limestone, and freestone, abound throughout all the country. Coal is very abundant in the western country; and is found in several districts in the Atlantic states. Lead abounds in the district near St. Louis, where the mines are exceedingly valuable; and probably of great extent. Copper mines exist in several places throughout the country; and it is believed that gold and silver exist in great profusion in Upper Louisiana. Marble is a most abundant article, particularly in Upper Louisiana, where it forms the bed of the White river, already noticed, for 300 miles. The benefit derived from the marble quarries in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, is well known, and the article is abundant in many other places. Quicksilver, zinc, salt-petre and sulphur, exist in considerable quantities. In Upper Louisiana, Mr. Bringier discovered vast quantities of antimony, which may hereafter be an article of great value,

and the whole western country abounds with salt springs.\*

**Soil.** The soil in such a great extent of country must be very various. On the Atlantic coast, to the north and east, it is stony, and towards the south, sandy; but in both cases it is interspersed with a great deal of alluvial land. Towards the mountains the soil improves, and there are many situations extremely fertile. On the mountains the soil is light and thin, but rich in the valleys. Beyond the mountains in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, there are vast tracts of land uncommonly rich and fertile. Towards the south-western parts of the Missouri Territory, the soil is light, thin, and sandy. The mountainous region to the north-west is pretty similar to the Allegany Mountains, but the hills are much more lofty, and the soil more variable. Beyond these mountains, there is much good soil all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

**Produce.** The produce consists of every variety in the world, wheat, maize, (or Indian corn) oats, barley, and other grain; with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, and other fruit; and a vast

\* On this subject we will probably soon be supplied with much valuable information. Mr. William M'Clure, well known for his attachment to geological science, is now on a tour to the western country; and it is to be hoped the result of his researches will be published. In many of the counties in England, the surveys are as complete below the ground as above it; and in some of them the mines are more valuable than the farms. That there is a hidden store of treasure of immense value within the United States territory, there is no doubt; and a systematic plan for exploring the country, and bringing it into view, would probably be attended with the most beneficial result.

variety of vegetables are produced all over the country. Lemons, oranges, and some tropical fruits are raised in Louisiana and some of the other southern countries. Hops, flax, and hemp, are very abundant. Tobacco is an article of extensive cultivation in Virginia, Maryland, and other places. Cotton is a staple commodity in the southern states. Indigo is produced in Louisiana, and sugar has become an article of extensive cultivation in that country, and in some places along the Atlantic coast.

The northern and eastern states, and the mountains in the interior, are fine grazing countries, producing vast quantities of cattle and sheep, and butter and cheese in abundance. Sheep are multiplying very fast all over the country; and the Merino breed having been introduced, thrive as well as they do in Spain.

The horses for draught and for the saddle, are very abundant; and generally excellent; particularly in Pennsylvania. Other domestic animals are very plenty, as asses, goats, hogs and dogs.

Of tame fowl, there are turkeys, geese, ducks, common poultry, pigeons, peacocks, and guinea fowls.

The wild animals are numerous. The mammoth, the largest of all the four-footed tribe, formerly an inhabitant of this country, is now extinct, though many specimens of its remains are to be found in the United States.\* Among those in existence at present may be enumerated the bison, or wild ox, moose, deer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, panther, weasel, ermine, martin, mink, otter, opossum, hare, squirrel, mouse, bat, rat,

\* An entire skeleton of the mammoth, well worth the attention of the curious, is to be seen in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

beaver, seal, &c. The game and wild fowl peculiar to the country are turkeys, pheasants, partridges, wood-cocks, snipes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, pigeons, teal, plovers, widgeons, rail, &c. The other birds are eagles, hawks, vultures, turkey-buzzards, starlings, blue birds, red birds, humming birds, &c.\*

Of fishes, there are the whale, dolphin, porpoise, grampus, skate, shark, sturgeon, cod, flounder, perch, whiting, salmon, trout, roach, shad, drum, black fish, and a great variety of others, with which the seas and interior lakes and rivers abound.

There is such a profusion of natural timber all over the United States, that the bare enumeration of the various kinds of trees would swell this work beyond its limits ; a few of the most useful kinds may be noticed : elm, cherry, locust, oak, beech, pine, cedar, cypress, willow, hickory, ash, walnut, chesnut, birch, maple, &c.

The climate in such an extent of country must be very various. In the north-east the winters are very cold and the summers hot, varying as you proceed to the southward. In the south-east, and along the Gulf of Mexico, the summers are very hot, and the winters mild and pleasant. Among the mountains it is cold towards the north, and temperate in the south.

Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, the country enjoys generally a temperate and delightful climate, until we approach the Rocky Mountains, when it becomes subject

\* A most elegant description of the birds of the United States, with representations coloured from the life, is to be found in the American Ornithology, by the late ingenious Alexander Wilson.

to great extremes, the winters being very cold. Many of these mountains are constantly covered with snow, so that the climate must necessarily be cold here. To the westward of these mountains there is a great change on the climate, until we reach the shores of the Pacific, where it is pretty similar to the western parts of Europe. The prevailing winds are from the westward, and blowing over such an expanse of water, they fan and cool the air in summer, and in winter, being loaded with vapour, they deluge the country with frequent rain.

*Settlement and Progress of Society.* The first settlement of the United States took place in 1610, from which time they continued as British colonies until 1776, when they were declared to be INDEPENDENT STATES; at which period the states amounted to thirteen, containing about three millions of inhabitants. Since that time they have increased in an astonishing degree, and now amount to nineteen states, and five territories, containing, by the census of 1810, 7,239,903 inhabitants. About 253,400 may be added as the annual increase since.

The progress of agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, is even more remarkable than that of the population. At the period of the revolution the settlements were almost wholly confined to the eastward of the mountains, and principally along the sea board, depending on Britain for manufactures, and many of the necessaries of life. The settlements now extend across the Mississippi, the interior being studded with towns, villages, and farm houses; and abounding with saw and grist mills, fulling mills, carding and roving machines, paper mills, cotton mills, iron foundries

and forges, tan works, glass works, in such profusion, and increasing so rapidly, that the internal manufactures will soon be equal, not only to a supply of the demand at home, but it is probable that vast quantities of cotton yarn and cloth, and of hemp manufactures, will be exported. The estimated amount of manufactures in 1810, was 120,000,000 dollars. The increase since that time has been so great, that they may be now estimated at upwards of 200,000,000. The United States has heretofore exported flour, ashes, cotton, timber, fish, tar, turpentine, &c. In 1812, the amount was 45,294,043 dollars. They have imported dry goods, groceries, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, &c. In 1812 the amount of the imports was nearly equal to the exports. The state of commerce is rapidly changing from external to internal trade.

*Government and Laws.* The government of the United States is a federal republic. Each state has a constitution for the management of its internal affairs; and they are all formed into one bond of union by the **FEDERAL CONSTITUTION**. By it the legislative power is vested in a congress of delegates from the several states, divided into two distinct bodies, styled the *Senate and House of Representatives*. The members of the house of representatives are elected every two years by the people, and the senators are elected every six years by the state legislatures. The executive power is vested in a *President*, chosen every four years, by a number of delegates in each state, appointed in such manner as the state legislatures may direct, and equal to the number of members which they respectively send to both branches of congress.

**Freedom of speech, and of the press, is for ever guaranteed by the constitution.**

All the inhabitants are equal in the eye of the law. They must all bear arms, or pay an equivalent, and all are equally interested in the defence of the country.

Trial by jury is to be preserved inviolate.

A republican form of government is guaranteed to all the states, and hereditary titles and distinctions prohibited.

*Religion.* No law shall ever be passed to establish any particular form of religion, or to prevent the free exercise of religion; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

*Education* and the improvement of the mind, are generally well attended to, throughout the United States.

The several states and territories are exhibited on the map; and the following table shows the area, extent, population, chief towns, and other essential particulars.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

States and Territories.	Length N. & S.	Medium. Breadth E. & W.	Area Sq.Miles.	Population last Census.	Seat of Government.	Memb. to Cong- ress.
Maine	216	162	31,750	228,705	Portland	20
Massachusetts	70	140	8,500	472,040	Boston	
New Hampshire	160	70	8,500	214,460	Concord	6
Vermont	152	60	8,700	217,895	Montpelier	6
Rhode Island	48	42	1,500	76,931	Providence	2
Connecticut	50	80	4,000	261,942	Hartford	7
New York	198	256	46,000	959,049	Albany	27
New Jersey	138	50	6,600	245,562	Trenton	6
Pennsylvania	153	273	42,500	810,091	Harrisburg	23
Delaware	90	25	1,700	72,674	Dover	2
Maryland	108	198	10,800	380,546	Annapolis	9
Virginia	220	370	64,000	974,622	Richmond	23
Ohio	204	210	39,000	230,760	Chillicothe	6
Kentucky	138	300	39,000	406,511	Frankfort	10
Tennessee	102	420	40,000	261,727	Nashville	6
North Carolina	120	345	45,000	555,500	Raleigh	13
South Carolina	162	216	28,700	415,115	Columbia	9
Georgia	300	240	58,000	252,433	Milledgeville	6
Louisiana	240	210	48,000	76,556	New Orleans	1
Indiana	240	138	34,000	24,520	Corydon*	0
Dist. of Columbia	10	10	100	24,023	Washington	0
Mississippi Territory	312	324	89,000	40,352	Natches	0
Illinois Territory	306	210	50,000	12,282	Kaskaskia	0
Michigan Territory	234	138	27,000	4,762	Detroit	0
North-west Territory	360	456	147,000			
Missouri Territory	1380	1680	1,580,000	20,845	St. Louis	0
				2,459,350	7,239,903	
					Each State sends two Senators	182
					Total legislature	36
						218

\* Indiana is about to be constituted into a state, when it will send two senators and one representative.

Having now taken a general view of the United States territory; which, being perused in connection with the map, will, it is hoped, enable the reader to form a correct opinion as to the extent and importance of the country; we shall close this article by a view of the Public Lands of the United States, and of the plan that has been devised for the disposal of them.

The Public Lands of the United States originally consisted, with some exceptions to be noticed hereafter,

of the whole of the country north and west of the Ohio, to the Mississippi; and of a considerable portion south of Tennessee and west of Georgia, to that river. These countries are now subdivided into states and territories, as exhibited on the map, and consist of the states of Ohio and Indiana; and the Michigan, Illinois, North-west, and Mississippi territories.

The purchase of Louisiana, has added an amazing extent of territory to the general fund.

To enable the reader the more easily to trace the subject, we shall take a short view of the present state of the public lands, in the several states and territories. It is a matter of great public interest, not only to the present citizens of the United States, but to the world at large, for all the inhabitants of the world may avail themselves of whatever advantages may result from it. By the benevolent policy of the United States, the right hand of fellowship is held out to all mankind. Whoever arrives in the country for permanent settlement, can become a citizen within five years after his arrival,\* and be entitled to partake in all the bless-

\* As many persons have been disappointed in their expectations of becoming citizens, at the time they wished, it may not be improper in this place to give an abstract of the law upon the subject. The act was passed on the 14th April, 1802, and will be found at large in Vol. 6, p. 74, of the Laws of the United States; or Graydon's Abridgment, vol. 1, p. 309, under the head *Naturalization*.

The first step necessary to be taken in virtue of this act, is to make a registry of *the intention* to become a citizen, and obtain a certificate thereof. This can be done in the District Court, where the person arrives, and the Clerk of the Court is entitled to charge fifty cents for the Register, and fifty cents more for the Certificate.

This preliminary step is absolutely necessary, for it is expressly declared, that "such certificate shall be exhibited to the court

ings that this chosen country and its excellent institutions can afford.

*In the State of Ohio, the United States hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of the Connecticut Reservation, on Lake Erie; the Virginia*

by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, *as evidence of the time of his arrival in the United States.*" As it is obvious from hence, that in terms of this, no person can be admitted a citizen sooner than five years, after making this report, those who wish to avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of becoming a citizen of the United States, should not delay the report a single day.

The next step necessary, is to make oath or affirmation, that it is *bona fide* the intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to every foreign power. This oath or affirmation can be made before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court, of some one of the states, or the territorial districts of the United States; or a circuit or district court of the United States; and must be done *three years at least*, before the person can be admitted. The best plan is, for the person making application, to make the oath or affirmation at the same time that he makes the declaration of his intention; and in this way no time will be lost.

The foregoing steps being taken, the person is entitled at the end of *five years* from the date of the registry of his intention; (having taken the oath within the time prescribed by law) to claim the right of citizenship. This is obtained from any of the courts aforesaid; but before it is granted, the court must be satisfied that the person has resided *five years at least* in the United States, (and mark well, that the only legal proof is the record of registry aforesaid) and one year at least, in the state or territory where such court is held. They must also be satisfied, "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, that he is *attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States*; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." He must also declare on oath or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and that he renounces allegiance to every foreign power.

*Military Lands*, between the Scioto and Little Miami, and the *North-west Section*, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, and of which the United States hold the pre-emption right.\*

*In Indiana*, the United States hold all the unsold lands below the Indian boundary line, exhibited on the map; and they hold the *pre-emption right* of all above it.

*In the Illinois Territory*, they hold all the unsold lands beyond the Indian boundaries, as exhibited on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

*In the Michigan Territory*, they hold all the unsold lands within the Indian boundary line, marked on the map; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

*In the North-West Territory*, they hold all the unsold lands ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians; and the pre-emption right of all the rest, except that space marked *Carver's Grant*; which is claimed by Captain Carver's successors.

*In the Mississippi Territory*, they hold all the lands within the Indian boundary line in the south, and a considerable portion in the northern part; and they hold the pre-emption right to all the remainder.

*In the State of Louisiana*, they hold a very considerable portion of lands; and in the Missouri territory they hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of those grants made by the Court of Spain, before they obtained the sovereignty. These are marked on the map, so far as information has been obtained, and consist of Devallier's Grant, Bastrop's Claim, Maisonrouge's Grant, and Bringier's Grant.

It may be remarked here, that the Court of Spain

\* The pre-emption right is the exclusive right to purchase from the Indians.

never recognized the Indian claims to any part of the country, and in truth this decision seems to be dictated, at least in part, by justice and sound policy. The Indians are certainly entitled to their fair proportion of the country, according to their numbers; but let it be remembered, that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and that it is the duty of man to "subdue it," and to "be fruitful and multiply and replenish it." From the policy heretofore pursued by the United States, we may be very certain that the Indian rights will be duly regarded; but it certainly never was intended by providence, that two or three hundred men should claim and hold waste a space capable of supporting millions. The right which man has to appropriate any portion of the earth to his exclusive use, arises entirely from his having expended labour in its improvement. As population and power overspread the land, the Indians must of necessity betake themselves to agriculture and virtuous industry. It is the interest of both the white and red children that it should be so, and this doctrine cannot be too frequently or too strongly enforced.

In estimating the resources of the country in 1808, with a view to the execution of a plan for its internal improvement, it was stated in the report of the then secretary of the treasury, that, "Exclusively of Louisiana, the general government possessed in trust for the people of the United States, about 100 millions of acres fit for cultivation, north of the river Ohio, and near 50 millions south of the state of Tennessee." Although considerable sales have been made since that time, yet there has also been considerable acquisitions by purchase from the Indians, so that the aggregate quantity is not diminished.

There is at least one hundred and fifty millions of acres of excellent land belonging to the public, east of the Mississippi; and, without carrying our speculations far forward, we may reckon that as much more will soon be surveyed, and ready for sale and settlement, beyond the Mississippi. Here then, to say nothing of the more remote part of the country—here is three hundred millions of acres of land, fit for cultivation, the property of the government, in trust for the people of the United States; in one of the finest climates—watered by the noblest rivers, and possessing natural advantages second to no country in the world.

In animadverting on this subject, the secretary of the treasury, in his report before quoted, states, “*For “the disposition of these lands, a plan has been adopt-“ed, calculated to enable every industrious citizen to be-“come a freeholder, to secure indisputable titles to the“ purchasers, to obtain a national revenue, AND ABOVE“ ALL TO SUPPRESS MONOPOLY.*” The plan is this: Before the lands are sold, they are all surveyed, and subdivided into *townships* and *sections*. Each township is six miles square, and it is subdivided into sections of one mile square. Each section therefore contains 640 acres; and a township being 36 square miles, contains 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36; and number 16 being near the centre, is uniformly destined for the support of a school, for the use of the township; and the three adjacent sections are reserved for the use of the United States, to be sold at a future period, as congress may determine.

A convenient number of townships, between two parallel lines, running north and south, is called a

range, and a convenient number of ranges is erected into a district, where an office, called a "Land Office," is situated for the disposal of the public lands in the district.

In this office are deposited the surveys of the lands, together with the field notes, which designate their quality, &c. and these are open to the inspection of the public. The smallest quantity that can be sold in these offices is a quarter of a section, 160 acres; and the price is limited to two dollars per acre, payable one-fourth in cash; and the remainder by instalments in the course of four years. If the whole is paid in cash, the price is one dollar sixty-four cents per acre.

These land offices are distributed as follows: viz.: In Ohio, at Wooster, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati. In Indiana, at Jeffersonville and Vincennes. In the Michigan Territory, at Detroit. In the Illinois Territory, at Shawnee Town, Kaskaskia, and Edwardsville. In the Missouri Territory, at St. Louis. In Louisiana, at New Orleans and Opelousas. In the Mississippi Territory, at Washington, near Natches, St. Stephens, east of Pearl river, and Huntsville, Madison county.

Each office is under the direction of a Register, and the payments are made to another officer, entitled the Receiver; the whole is under the directions of the Surveyor General, who makes periodical returns to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington.

In the land office at Washington, all the surveys and records of the public lands are deposited—all titles are issued from thence, and are signed by the President of the United States.

Such is the system!—Now mark its effects.—

Every industrious citizen of the United States, has the power to become a freeholder, on paying the small sum of eighty dollars, being the first instalment on the purchase of a quarter of a section of land; and though he should not have another shilling in the world, he can easily clear as much from the land, as will pay the remaining instalments before they become due. This is merely taking the result of the system on the smallest scale for illustration. A farmer with an industrious family, may become the proprietor of a whole section, or more; and the land being *purely his own*, there is no setting limits to his prosperity. No proud tyrant can lord it over him.—He has no rent to pay—no game laws—nor timber laws—nor fishing laws to dread.—He has no taxes to pay except his *equal share* for the support of the civil government of the country, which is but a trifle.—He has no excise laws to oppress and harass him.—He can neither be gauged nor supervised.—He has no poor rates to pay; for he dwells in a country where government interposes not its greedy hand, to snatch the cup of industry from the lips of the feeble.—He has no tythes to pay, for there are no hireling priests in the community of which he is a member.

Such are the blessings enjoyed by the American farmer. It might look invidious to compare it with the same class of society elsewhere.—It is sufficient to say, that here this class—one of the most valuable in every community,—are prosperous and happy—and from a view of the whole subject, we are inclined to believe, that this is secured for ages to come. May the Almighty Father of the human race, pour down his choicest blessings upon the heads of those who planned, and carried into effect, such a benevolent system.

## SECTION III.

*View of the United States, Geographically arranged into States and Territories; with Topographical Tables of the Counties, Townships and Population; and a complete list of the Post-Offices in the several districts.*

It may be proper to remark here that the object of this work is not to give Geographical details; but to present a view of the subject as an accompaniment to the map. We have treated as amply of the United States, in general, as the limits prescribed for the work would admit of, so as this chapter might be condensed into the bare outlines of the geographical features of the particular sections of the Country; which with the Statistical Tables will render it peculiarly useful as a general book of reference, not only as an accompaniment to this map, but for all maps of the United States, or any part of them.

## MAINE.

*Situation.* Between  $43^{\circ} 5'$  and  $47^{\circ} 45'$  N. lat. and  $5^{\circ} 55'$  and  $10^{\circ}$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north and north west Lower Canada. South east, Atlantic Ocean. East, New-Brunswick. West, New Hampshire.

*Extent.* From north to south about 216 miles. From east to west, 162.

*Area.* About 31,750 square miles, or 19,720,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Hilly, but not mountainous. The coast indented with bays, and abounding with excellent harbours.

*Rivers.* St. John's, St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, &c.

*Minerals.* Iron, copperas, sulphur, and ochres.

*Soil.* On the sea coast, stony and barren. In the interior, pretty fertile.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, &c.

*Climate.* Summers short, but agreeable. Autumns, clear and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Spring, hardly any.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Cumberland	24	42,831	PORTLAND	7,169
Hancock	76	30,031	Castine	1,036
Kennebeck	33	32,564	Hallowell	2,068
Lincoln	36	42,992	Wiscasset	2,083
Oxford	37	17,630	Paris	
Somerset	37	12,910	Norridgewock	1880
Washington	24	7,870	Machias	1,570
York	21	41,877	York	3,046
	8	288		
		228,705		

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Albany	Oxford		Castine	Hancock	730
Alfred	York	565	Chandler-		
Alna	Lincoln	639	ville see		
Anson	Somerset	691	Jonesboro		
Augusta	Kennebeck	638	Chesterville	Kennebeck	664
Baldwin	Cumberland	609	Clinton	Kennebeck	663
Ballston see } Whitfield {			Colledge-		
Bangor	Hancock	731	town see		
Bath	Lincoln	615	Dixmont		
Belfast	Hancock	695	Columbia		
Berwick	York	544	Cornish		
Bethel	Oxford		Davistown		
Biddeford			see Mont-		
see Saco }			ville		
Blue Hill	Hancock	730	Denneysville	Washington	841
Booth Bay	Lincoln	639	Dixmont or		
Bowdoin	Lincoln	617	Colledge		
Bowdoinham	Lincoln	619	town		
Brewer	Hancock	722	Doughthy's		
Bridgeton	Cumberland	625	Falls		
Bristol	Lincoln	651	Dresden		
Brownfield	York	620	Duck Trap		
Brunswick	Cumberland	608	see Lincoln-		
Buckfield	Oxford	651	ville		
Buckstown	Hancock	713	East Falls of		
Buxton	York	585	Machias		
Calais or			Washington		
Scodic Falls {	Washington	869	Eddington		
Camden	Lincoln	676	Edgecombe		
Canaan	Kennebeck	672	Ellsworth		
			Fairfax		

Fairfield	Kennebeck	660	Narraguagus	Washington	775
Farmington	Kennebeck	676	New Casco	Cumberland	667
Fayette			New Castle	Lincoln	640
Frankfort	Hancock	719	Newfield	York	574
Freeport	Cumberland	598	New Gloucester	Cumberland	604
Friendship	Lincoln	673	New Mil-	Lincoln	639
Fryeburg	Oxford	627	ford see		
Gardner	Kennebeck	632	Alna		
Georgetown	Lincoln	621	New Sharon	Kennebeck	669
Gorham	Cumberland	590	Norridgewock	Kennebeck	679
Gouldsboro	Hancock	764	Northport	Hancock	690
Gray	Cumberland	597	North Yar-	Cumberland	592
Greene	Kennebeck	620	mouth		
Hallowell	Kennebeck	636	Norway	Cumberland	638
Hampden	Hancock	725	Orrington	Hancock	725
Harlem	Kennebeck	660	Palermo	Lincoln	661
Hartford	Oxford	665	Paris	Oxford	643
Hebron	Cumberland	628	Parsonsfield	York	582
Hiram	York	615	Pejeproot	Cumberland	
Hollis or	York	583	Penobscot	Hancock	
Philipsburg			Phillips-	}	}
Jackson	Hancock		burg see		
Jay	Oxford		Hollis		
Jefferson	Kennebeck	646	Pittston	Kennebeck	647
Jonesboro	Washington	803	Poland see	}	}
or Chand-			Minot		
lersville			Poland	Cumberland	613
Kennebeck	York	555	Portland	Cumberland	580
Kittery	York	530	Prospect	Hancock	701
Lebanon	York	560	Raymond	Cumberland	606
Lewistown	Lincoln	614	Readfield	Kennebeck	652
Limerick	York	596	Robbinston	Washington	857
Limington	York	588	Rumford	Oxford	
Lincoln	Hancock		Sacarappa	Cumberland	587
Lincolnville	Hancock	684	Saco or Bid-	}	}
or Duck			deford		
Trap			Sandford	York	559
Litchfield	Lincoln	628	Scarboro	Cumberland	571
Livermore	Oxford	671	Scodic Falls	}	}
Lovel	York	630	see Calais		
Machias	Washington	812	Sedgewick	Hancock	
Minot or	Cumberland	613	Shapleigh	York	568
Poland			Sheepscot	Lincoln	602
Monmouth	Kennebeck	630	Sidney	Kennebeck	647
Montville or	Lincoln	670	Skouhegan	}	}
Davistown			Falls see		
Mount Vernon	Kennebeck	655	Canaan		

Standish	Cumberland	597	Waterford	York	633
Steuben	Washington	773	Waterville	{ Kennebeck	656
Sullivan	Hancock	761	or Winslow	Kennebeck	658
Sumner	Oxford	659	Wayne	Kennebeck	658
Surry	Hancock	739	Wells	York	545
Thomaston	Lincoln	666	Whitefield	{ Lincoln	649
Trenton	Hancock	751	or Ball-		
Turner	Oxford	625	town		
Union	Lincoln	633	Wilton	Kennebeck	
Unity	Kennebeck	683	Windham	Cumberland	598
Vassalboro	Kennebeck	652	Winslow	Kennebeck	658
Vienna	Kennebeck	661	Winthrop	Kennebeck	636
Waldoboro	Lincoln	652	Wiscasset	Lincoln	629
Warren	Lincoln	660	Woolwich	Lincoln	620
Waterboro	York	576	York	York	535

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## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 13'$  and  $42^{\circ} 52'$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 20'$  and  $6^{\circ} 55'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, New Hampshire and Vermont. South, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Atlantic Ocean. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, New York.

*Extent.* From north to south 70 miles. From east to west 140 miles.

*Area.* 8500 miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Strikingly diversified. The coast indented with bays, and studded with islands. Middle, agreeably uneven. On the west, mountainous.

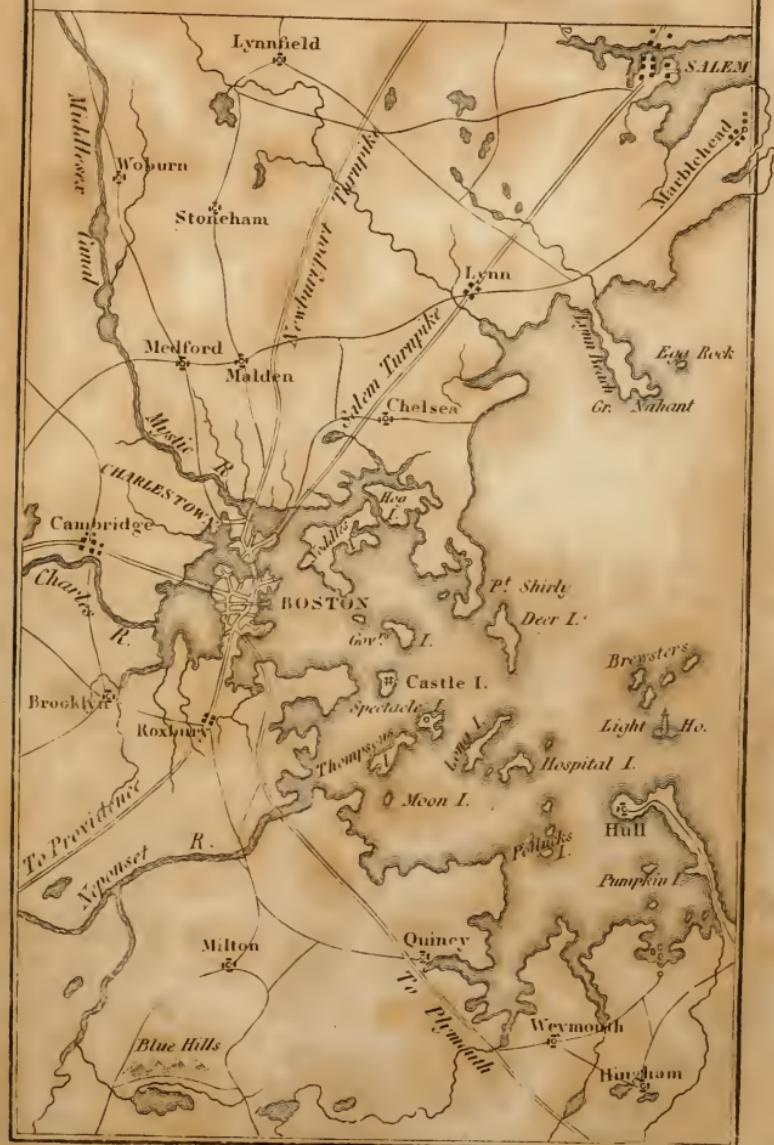
*Rivers.* Connecticut, Merrimack, &c.

*Soil.* Various. On the coast sandy and rocky, improving in the interior. Among the mountains, adapted to grazing.

*Produce.* Corn, rye, barley, oats, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and some wheat.

*Climate.* Salubrious and healthy. Winters long and severe. Springs, short. Summer and autumn, delightful.

BOSTON  
and  
ADJACENT COUNTRY.



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## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Barnstable	14	22,211	Barnstable	
Berkshire	32	35,907	Stockbridge	1,261
Bristol	16	37,168	Taunton	
Duke's	3	3,290	Edgarton	1,365
Essex	23	71,888	{ Salem	12,612
			{ Newbury Port	1,634
* Franklin				
* Hampden				
Hampshire	64	76,275	Springfield	2,767
Middlesex	44	52,789	Concord	1,633
Nantucket	1	6,807	Sherburne	
Norfolk	22	31,245	Dedham	2,172
Plymouth	18	35,169	Plymouth	4,228
Suffolk	2	34,381	BOSTON	33,250
Worcester	51	64,910	Worcester	2,577
-14	290	472,040		

\* Laid out since last Census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Abington	Plymouth	474	Boylestown	Worcester	425
Acton	Middlesex	458	Boxford	Essex	490
Adams	Berkshire	403	Bradford	Essex	495
Agawam	Hampden		Brewster	Barnstable	517
Amherst	Hampshire	397	Bridgewater	Plymouth	468
Andover	Essex	490	Brimfield	Hampshire	375
Ashburnham	Worcester	462	Brookfield	Worcester	399
Ashby	Middlesex	484	Burlington	Middlesex	477
Ashfield	Franklin		Cambridge	Middlesex	514
Assonet	Bristol	449	Canton	Norfolk	470
Athol	Worcester	456	Carver	Plymouth	460
Attleborough	Plymouth	431	Charlemont	Hampshire	425
Barnardstown	Franklin	416	Charleston	Worcester	463
Barnstable	Barnstable	503	Charlton	Worcester	390
Barre	Worcester	440	Chatham	Barnstable	527
Becket	Berkshire	387	Chelmsford	Middlesex	485
Belchertown	Hampshire	404	Cheshire	Berkshire	404
Berkley	Plymouth	480	Chester	Hampshire	392
Bethlehem	{		Chesterfield	Hampshire	
see Otis			Cohasset	Norfolk	483
Beverly	Essex	479	Coleraine	Franklin	423
Billerica	Middlesex	479	Concord	Middlesex	465
Blandford	Hampshire	381	Conway	Franklin	
Bolton	Worcester	449	Dalton	Berkshire	289
Boston	Suffolk	461	Dartmouth	Bristol	451

Dedham	Norfolk	451	Lamb's	
Deerfield	Hampshire	406	Tavern	
Dennis	Barnstable	511	Lancaster	{ Worcester 438
Deighton	Bristol	445	Lanesboro	Berkshire 388
Douglass	Worcester		Lee	Berkshire 381
Dracut	Middlesex	489	Leicester	Worcester 412
Dudley	Worcester	390	Lenot	Berkshire 376
Duxbury	Plymouth	500	Leominster	Worcester 446
Eastham	Barnstable	538	Lexington	Middlesex 472
Easton No. 1	Bristol	460	Littleton	Middlesex 474
Easton " 2	Bristol	461	LongMeadow	Hampshire 364
East Sudbury	Middlesex	446	Lunenburg	Worcester 452
Edgartown	Dukes	528	Lynn	Essex 471
Factory	Hampden		Manchester	Essex 486
Falmouth	Barnstable	509	Marblehead	Essex 481
Feedinghills	Hampshire	364	Marlboro	Middlesex 435
Fitchburg	Worcester	450	Marshfield	Plymouth 495
Foxboro	Norfolk	437	Medfield	Norfolk 434
Framingham	Middlesex	425	Medford	Middlesex 465
Freetown	Bristol	471	Medway	Norfolk 426
Gerry	Worcester		Mendon	Worcester
Gloucester	Essex	493	Methuen	Essex 484
Grafton	Worcester	409	Middleboro	Plymouth 454
Granville	Hampshire	370	Middlefield	Hampshire 409
Great Barrington	Berkshire	362	Middle	{ Hampshire 363
Greenfield	Hampshire	409	Granville	
Greenwich	Hampshire	410	Milford	Worcester
Groton	Middlesex	481	Milton	Norfolk 468
Hadley	Hampshire	391	Monson	Hampden
Halifax	Plymouth		Montague	Franklin
Hamilton	Essex	486	Nantucket	Nantucket 547
Hancock	Berkshire		New-Bedford	Bristol 461
Hanover	Plymouth	477	Newburyport	Essex 501
Hardwick	Worcester	416	New Marlboro	Berkshire 404
Harvard	Worcester	443	New Salem	Franklin 452
Harwich	Barnstable	522	Newtown	{ Middlesex
Hatfield	Hampshire	393	Lower Falls	
Haverhill	Essex	500	North Adams	Berkshire 408
Hingham	Plymouth	477	Northampton	Hampshire 388
Hinsdale	Berkshire	408	Northboro	Worcester 429
Holden	Worcester	425	Northfield	Hampshire 417
Holmes' Hole	Dukes	519	Oakham	Worcester 425
Hubbards-town	Worcester	438	Orleans	Barnstable 535
Ipswich	Essex	490	Otis or	{ Berkshire 382
Kingston	Plymouth	487	Bethlehem	
			Oxford	Worcester 396
			Palmer	Hampshire 385

Patucket	{ Middlesex	486	Tolland or	} Hampshire	380
Bridge		406	West Gran-		
Pelham	Hampshire	406	ville		
Petersham	Worcester	448	Topsfield	Essex	485
Pittsfield	Berkshire	383	Townsend	Middlesex	489
Plymouth	Plymouth	467	Troy	Bristol	463
Plympton	Plymouth	459	Truro	Barnstable	554
Princeton	Worcester	433	Tyngsboro	Middlesex	491
Provincetown	Barnstable	562	Uxbridge	Worcester	404
Quincy	Norfolk	469	Walpole	Norfolk	443
Randolph	Norfolk	475	Wareham	Plymouth	478
Reading	Middlesex	471	Warwick	Hampshire	469
Rehoboth	Bristol	433	Watertown	Middlesex	456
Richmond	Berkshire	395	Wellfleet	Barnstable	546
Rochester	Plymouth	471	Wenham	Essex	484
Rowley	Essex	494	Westboro	Worcester	415
Royalton	Worcester	428	West	} Worcester	425
Rutland	Worcester	430	Boylestown		
Salem	Essex	477	West		
Salisbury	Essex	504	Bridge-	} Plymouth	464
Sandisfield	Berkshire	370	water		
Sandwich	Barnstable	491	West	} Worcester	397
Scituate	Plymouth	488	Brookfield		
Sheffield	Berkshire	356	West Cam-	} Middlesex	468
Shirley	Middlesex	480	bridge		
Shrewsbury	Worcester	424	Western	Worcester	392
Somerset	Bristol	441	Westfield	Hampshire	370
Southboro'	Worcester	420	Westford	Middlesex	477
SouthBrim-	} field		Westminster	Worcester	455
South Hadley	Hampshire	382	Weston	Middlesex	449
Southwick	Hampshire	395	West Port	Plymouth	448
Spencer	Worcester	406	West Port	Bristol	446
Springfield	Hampshire	369	West	} Hampshire	364
Sterling	Worcester	430	Springfield		
Stockbridge	Berkshire	370	West	} Berkshire	366
Stoughton	Norfolk		Stock-		
Stow	Middlesex	456	bridge		
Sturbridge	Worcester	380	Weymouth	Norfolk	471
Sunderland	Franklin		Whatley	Franklin	
Sutton	Worcester	403	Williamstown	Berkshire	403
Swanzey	Bristol	436	Winchendon	Worcester	452
Talley's X	} Roads	Hampshire	Woburn	Middlesex	471
Taunton	Bristol	387	Worcester	Worcester	418
Templeton	Worcester	452	Worthington	Hampshire	398
Tewksbury	Middlesex	445	Wrentham	Norfolk	420
		483	Yarmouth	Barnstable	507

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Situation.* Between  $42^{\circ} 42'$  and  $45^{\circ} 13'$  north lat. and  $4^{\circ} 23'$  and  $6^{\circ} 10'$  east long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, District of Maine and Atlantic Ocean. West, Vermont.

*Extent.* From north to south, 160 miles; from east to west, 70 miles.

*Area.* 8500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* On the sea coast, level; in the interior and northern part, mountainous. The White Mountains in this state, computed at from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest land in the United States.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, and Androscoggin.

*Minerals.* Iron, ochres, isinglass, crystals, sulphur, free-stone, lead, black-lead, and copper.

*Soil.* Towards the sea coast, sandy; mountains poor, but rich valleys among them.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, and fruit.

*Climate.* Healthy. Winters long and severe. Summers, sometimes very warm.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Cheshire	35	40,988	Keene tp.	1646
Coos	24	3,991	Lancaster tp.	717
Grafton	35	28,462	Haverhill tp.	1,105
Hillsborough	42	49,249	Amherst tp.	1,554
Rockingham	46	50,175	CONCORD tp. Portsmouth Exeter tp.	2,393 6,934 1,759
Strafford	31	41,595	Dover tp.	2,288
6	213	214,460		

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Ackworth	Cheshire	469	Andover	Hillsboro	528
Alstead	Cheshire	460	Antrim	Hillsboro	472
Amherst	Hillsboro	488	Atkinson	Rockingham	506

Barnstead	Strafford	563	Henicar	Hillsboro	498
Barrington	Strafford	543	Hillsboro	Hillsboro	490
Bartlett	Coos	610	Hinsdale	Chester	
Bath	Grafton	538	Holderness	Strafford	564
Boscowan	Hillsboro	521	Hopkinton	Hillsboro	505
Bradford	Hillsboro	522	Isle-Hook-	Hillsboro	504
Brentwood	Rockingham		ett-Falls		
Canaan	Grafton	516	Jaffray	Cheshire	463
Candia	Rockingham		Jefferson	Coos	582
Canterbury	Rockingham	522	Keene	Cheshire	488
Centre Harbour	Strafford	602	Kingston	Rockingham	512
Charleston	Cheshire	462	Lancaster	Coos	572
Chester	Rockingham	514	Landaff	Grafton	535
Chesterfield	Cheshire	438	Lebanon	Grafton	503
Claremont	Cheshire	466	Leinster	Cheshire	475
Cockburn	Grafton	586	Litchfield	Hillsboro	496
Columbia	Coos		Littleton	Grafton	556
Concord	Rockingham	513	Londonderry	Rockingham	506
Conway	Strafford	622	Loudon	Rockingham	523
Cornish	Cheshire	548	Lower Gil-	Strafford	
Dalton	Coos	564	manton		
Dearing	Hillsboro	482	Lyman	Grafton	543
Deerfield	Rockingham	543	Lyme	Grafton	410
Dover	Strafford	533	Meredith	Strafford	539
Dunstable	Hillsboro	504	Moltonboro	Strafford	597
Durham	Strafford	527	New Chester	Grafton	531
Eaton	Strafford	616	New Hampshire	Strafford	550
Enfield	Grafton	510	New Ipswich		
Epping	Rockingham	523	New Market	Hillsboro	475
Epsom	Rockingham	549	Newport	Rockingham	520
Exeter	Rockingham	515	Northfield	Cheshire	536
Farmington	Strafford		North Wood	Rockingham	530
Farnworth	Strafford	583	Nottingham	Rockingham	540
Fitzwilliam	Cheshire	461	Orford	Grafton	537
Francistown	Hillsboro	505	Ossipee	Strafford	515
Franconia	Rafton	547	Pelham	Strafford	503
Gilmanton	Strafford	531	Pembroke	Rockingham	495
Goffstown	Hillsboro	499	Petersboro	Rockingham	522
Hampstead	Rockingham	510	Peermont	Hillsboro	522
Hampton	Rockingham	513	Plymouth	Grafton	468
Hampton Falls	Rockingham	515	Poplin	Grafton	542
Hancock			Portsmouth	Rockingham	526
Hanover	Hillsboro	468	Raymond	Rockingham	
Haverhill	Grafton	498	Richmond	Cheshire	476
Hebron	Grafton	525	Ridge	Cheshire	
	Grafton	529	Rochester	Strafford	548

Salem	Rockingham	507	Wakefield	Strafford	559
Salsbury	Hillsboro	536	Wallpole	Cheshire	450
Sandbornton	Strafford	539	Warner	Hillsboro	513
Sandwich	Strafford	572	Washington	Cheshire	481
Scataquay village	{ Hillsboro		Weare	Hillsboro	490
Stewart Town	Grafton	604	Wentworth	Grafton	505
Stratford	Coos	555	Westmore- land	{ Cheshire	422
Swansey	Cheshire		Winchester	Cheshire	445
Temple	Hillsboro	501	Windham	Rockingham	489
Waldoboro	Lincoln	652	Wolboro	Strafford	

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## VERMONT.

*Situation.* Between  $40^{\circ} 42'$  and  $45^{\circ}$  north lat. and  $3^{\circ} 35'$  and  $5^{\circ} 27'$  east long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, New Hampshire. West, New York.

*Extent.* From north to south, 152 miles; breadth from east to west, 60 miles.

*Area.* 8,700 square miles, or 5,568,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Mostly hilly. An extensive chain of mountains runs through the middle, nearly south and north, and abounds with rich valleys and elegant scenery.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Missisque, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copperas, flint, marble, and vitriol.

*Soil.* A great part of it good, some very fertile.

*Produce.* Nearly the same as New Hampshire, but more abundant, the state being more fertile.

*Climate.* Similar to New Hampshire.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Addison	24	19,993	Middlebury	715
Bennington	16	15,893	Bennington	611
Caledonia	23	18,730	Danville	771
Chittenden	24	18,120	Burlington	804
Essex	14	3,087	Guildhall	685

Franklin	19	16,427	St. Albans	729
Grand Isle	5	3,445	North Hero	82
* Jefferson			MONTPELIER	
Orange	20	25,247	Chelsea	745
Orleans	23	5,850	Craftsbury	832
Rutland	27	29,486	Rutland	658
Windham	24	26,760	Brattleborough	786
Windsor	23	34,879	Windsor	898
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
13	242	217,895		

\* Laid out since the Census was taken.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Addison	Addison	488	Corinth	Orange	538
Arlington	Bennington	432	Craftsbury	Orleans	581
Bakersfield	Franklin	563	Danby	Rutland	454
Barnard	Windsor	501	Downville	Caledonia	555
Barnet	Caledonia	547	Derby	Orleans	608
Barre	Orange	539	Dorset	Bennington	446
Barton	Orleans	585	Dummerston	Windsor	
Bason Harbour	Addison	603	Enosburg	Franklin	569
Bellowsfalls	Windham	454	Fairfax	Franklin	553
Bennington	Bennington	416	Fairfield	Franklin	563
Benson	Rutland	461	Fairhaven	Rutland	451
Berkshire	Franklin	578	Fairlee	Orange	516
Billymede	Caledonia	581	Fletcher	Franklin	558
Bolton	Chittenden	559	Georgia	Franklin	538
Bradford	Orange	522	Glover	Orleans	580
Brandon	Rutland	486	Grand Isle	Franklin	555
Brattleboro	Windham	430	Greensboro	Orleans	572
Bridport	Addison	486	Guildhall	Essex	579
Bristol	Addison	519	Hancock	Addison	521
Brownington	Orleans	587	Hardwick	Caledonia	570
Burke	Caledonia	586	Hartford	Windsor	493
Burlington	Chittenden	517	Hartland	Windsor	486
Cabot	Caledonia	551	High Gate	Franklin	558
Cambridge	Franklin	551	Hinesburg	Chittenden	526
Canaan	Essex	606	Hubbertstown	Rutland	464
Castleton	Rutland	456	Huntsburg	Franklin	578
Cavendish	Windsor	471	Hyde Park	Orleans	570
Charlotte	Chittenden	506	Ira	Rutland	482
Chelsea	Orange	523	Jericho	Chittenden	537
Chester	Windsor	467	Johnston	Franklin	563
Colchester	Chittenden	524	Ludlow	Windsor	479
Concord	Essex	566	Lunenburg	Essex	579
			Lynden	Caledonia	569

Manchester	Bennington	440	Sheffield	Caledonia	576
Marlboro	Windham	446	Shelburn	Chittenden	
Marshfield	Caledonia	553	Sheldon	Franklin	596
Middlebury	Addison	504	Shoreham	Addison	472
Middle Hero	Franklin	550	Shrewsbury	Rutland	478
Middletown	Rutland	444	South Hero	Grand Isle	541
Milton	Chittenden	531	Stockbridge	Windsor	430
Minehead	Essex	598	St. Albans	Franklin	545
Monkton	Addison	518	St. Johnsbury	Caledonia	561
Montgomery	Franklin	572	Sudbury	Rutland	471
Montpelier	Jefferson	541	Sutton see Bellemead	{	
Mountholly	Rutland	484	Swanton		
Newbury	Orange	530	Thetford	Franklin	553
Newfane	Windham	435	Townshend	Orange	508
Newhaven	Addison	512	Tunbridge	Windham	
Norwich	Windsor	499	Vergennes	Orange	516
Orwell	Rutland	468	Walden	Addison	597
Pawlet	Rutland	453	Wallingford	Caledonia	565
Peacham	Caledonia	549	Wardsboro	Rutland	463
Peru			Waterbury	Windham	443
Pittsford	Rutland	481	Waterford	Chittenden	553
Plainfield	Caledonia	580	Waterford	{	
Plymouth	Windsor	501	or Littleton		
Poultney	Rutland	449	Weathersfield	Caledonia	561
Pownel	Bennington	409	Westford	Windsor	481
Putney	Windham	440	Westford	Essex	548
Randolph	Orange	518	Westhaven	Chittenden	
Richford	Franklin	573	Westminster	Rutland	455
Richmond	Chittenden	536	Wheelock	Windham	448
Rockingham	Windham	459	Whiting	Caledonia	566
Royalton	Windsor	508	Whitney	Addison	476
Rutland	Rutland	473	Williamston	Orange	530
Ryegate	Caledonia	537	Williston	Chittenden	534
Salem	Orleans	591	Wilmington	Windham	439
Salisbury	Addison	494	Windsor	Windsor	480
Shaftsbury	Bennington	424	Woodstock	Windsor	494
Sharon	Windsor	507	Woolcott	Orleans	557

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RHODE ISLAND.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 22'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $5^{\circ}$  and  $5^{\circ} 50'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Massachusetts. South, Atlantic ocean. East, Massachusetts. West, Connecticut.

*Extent.* From north to south 48 miles; from east to west 42.

*Area.* 1500 square miles, or 960,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Agreeably uneven, some places hilly, but not mountainous.

*Rivers.* Providence, Taunton, Patuxet.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, marble, coal, some copper, and load-stone.

*Soil.* Various, a great proportion rocky.

*Produce.* Same as Massachusetts.

*Climate.* Very healthy. Nearly the same as Massachusetts.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Bristol	3	5,972	Bristol
Kent	4	9,834	Warwick
Newport	7	16,294	NEWPORT
Providence	10	30,769	PROVIDENCE
Washington	7	14,962	S. Kingston
	5	76,931	
	31		

#### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Barrington	Bristol	425	Pawtuxet	Kent	423
Bristol	Bristol	435	Portsmouth	Newport	431
Charleston	Washington	388	Providence	Providence	420
Chepacket	Providence	449	Richmond	Washington	506
East Greenwich	{ Kent	425	Scituate	Providence	410
Fosters	Providence		Smithfield	Providence	429
Fulling Mills	Kent	410	South Kingston	{ Washington	409
Hopkinton	Washington	387	ston or Tower Hill		
Little	{ Newport	442	Tiverton	Newport	433
Compton			Warren	Bristol	431
Little Rest	Washington	405	Westerly	Washington	380
Newport	Newport	421	Wickford	Washington	417
Pawtucket Falls	{ Providence	426			

## CONNECTICUT.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 20'$  and  $5^{\circ}$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Massachusetts. South, Long-Island Sound. East, Rhode Island. West, New York.

*Extent.* From north to south 50 miles; from east to west 80.

*Area.* 4000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Agreeably uneven, and beautifully diversified. Towards the north-west, hilly.

*Rivers.* Connecticut, Thames and Housotonic.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, zinc, and some pit-coal.

*Soil.* Various, a considerable portion of it good.

*Produce.* Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, hemp, &c.

*Climate.* Subject to sudden changes from heat to cold, but healthy and agreeable.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Fairfield	17	40,950	Fairfield
Hartford	18	44,733	HARTFORD 3,995
Litchfield	22	41,375	Litchfield
Middlesex	7	20,723	Middletown 2,014
New Haven	17	37,064	NEWHAVEN 5,772
New London	13	34,737	New London 3,238
Tolland	10	13,779	Tolland 1,638
Windham	15	28,611	Windham 500
	—	—	
3	119	261,942	

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Andover	Tolland	358	Brooklyn	Windham	394
Ashford	Windham	371	Burlington	Hartford	348
Barkham- stead	{ Litchfield	368	Canaan	Litchfield	356
Berlin	Hartford	330	Canterbury	Windham	380
Bethlehem	Litchfield	341	Canton or West Sims- bury	{ Hartford	353
Bolton	Tolland	355	Chelsea	{ New London	373
Bradleysville	Litchfield	331	Landing		
Brandford	Newhaven	314	Cheshire	New Haven	321
Bridgeport	Fairfield	288	Chester	Middlesex	350
Bristol	Hartford	335	Colchester	New London	373
Brookfield	Fairfield	307			

Colebrook	Litchfield	376	Middletown	
Cornwall	Litchfield	435	Upper	Middlesex } 335
Coventry	Tolland	356	Houses	
Danbury	Fairfield	295	Milford	New Haven 297
Derby	New Haven	314	Mystic River	New London 382
Durham	New Haven	327	New Hartford	Litchfield 360
East Haddam	Middlesex	347	New Haven	New Haven 307
East Hartford	Hartford	341	New London	New London 360
East Hart- ford five miles see Orford			New Milford	Litchfield 315
East Windsor	Hartford	350	Newtown	Fairfield 305
Ellsworth	Litchfield	325	Norfolk	Litchfield 362
Enfield	Hartford	358	Northford	New Haven 317
Fairfield	Fairfield	284	Northington	Hartford 345
Farmington	Hartford	337	North Ston- ington	New London 380
Franklin	New London		Norwalk	Fairfield 275
Glastenbury	Hartford	345	Norwich	New London 375
Goshen	Litchfield	341	Orford	
Granby	Hartford	362	(Parish) or	
Greenwich	Fairfield	262	East Hart- ford-Five	Hartford 350
Groton	New London	374	Mile	
Guilford	New Haven	322	Oxford	New Haven 322
Haddam	Middlesex	353	Plainfield	Windham 384
Hartford	Hartford	340	Plymouth	329
Harwinton	Litchfield	342	Pomfret	Windham 380
Hebron	Tolland	358	Preston	New London 378
Humphreys ville	New Haven	315	Reading	Fairfield 287
Huntington	Fairfield	304	Reading	
Jewett's city	New London	381	town house	Fairfield
Kent	Litchfield	327	Ridgefield	Fairfield 286
Killingby	Windham	390	Ripton	
Killingsworth	Middlesex	332	(parish)	Fairfield 300
Lebanon	Windham	368	River Head	New London 353
Litchfield	Litchfield	335	Rocky Hill	Hartford 341
Lyme	New London	344	Salisbury	Litchfield 347
Mansfield	Windham	363	Saugatuck	Fairfield 279
Marlboro	Hartford	355	Saybrook	Middlesex 340
Meriden	New Haven	324	Sharon	Litchfield 331
Middleburg	New Haven		Simsbury	Hartford 334
Middle- Haddam	Middlesex	340	Southbury	Litchfield 310
Middletown	Middlesex	383	South Canaan	Litchfield 330
			Southington	Hartford 328
			Stafford	
			Springs	Tolland 364

Stamford	Fairfield	267	Washington	Litchfield	323
Sterling	Windham	393	Waterbury	New Haven	328
Stonington	New London	375	Watertown	Litchfield	323
Stratford	Fairfield	293	West Sims-		
Suffield	Hartford	358	bury see		
Thompson	Windham	388	Canton		
Tolland	Tolland	358	Weathersfield	Hartford	344
Torrington	Litchfield	347	Willtown	{ Fairfield	281
Trumbull	Fairfield	293	(parish)		
Vernon	Tolland	347	Winchester	Litchfield	367
Wallingford	New Haven	317	Windham	Windham	370
Warehouse	{ Hartford	343	Windsor	Hartford	348
Point		330	Woodbury	Litchfield	316
Warren	Litchfield	330	Woodstock	Windham	382

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## NEW YORK.

*Situation.* Between  $40^{\circ} 33'$  and  $45^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 43'$  E. and  $2^{\circ} 43'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lake Ontario and Canada. South, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic ocean. East, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. West, Upper Canada, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

*Extent.* From north to south, 198 miles: from east to west 256.

*Area.* 46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Exhibits a great variety. To the south-east, the surface is agreeably uneven. In the middle, mountainous. To the north-west, undulating. Flat towards the lakes, and hilly towards the southern extremity.

*Rivers.* Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, and Genesee. The great river St. Lawrence is on the north, and the head waters of the Susquehannah, Delaware, and Alleghany rivers, are in the south.

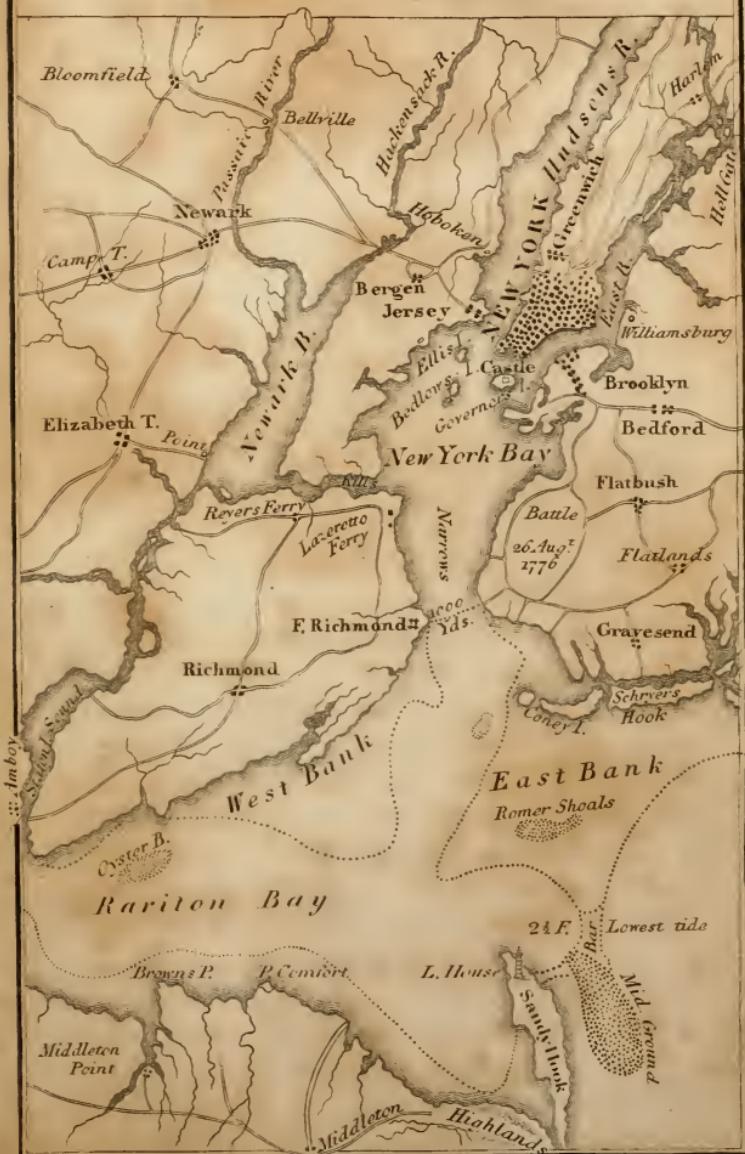
*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, freestone, limestone, slate, plaster of Paris, talc, sulphur, and some coal and silver.

*Soil.* Very various. A great proportion of it good, particularly in the western part of the state.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, fruit, &c.

*Climate.* In the south-east, very changeable. Among the moun-

NEW YORK  
and  
ADJACENT COUNTRY.





tains, the winters are long and severe. To the westward, more temperate and agreeable.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Albany	8	34,661	ALBANY	9,356
Alleghany	5	1,942	Angelica tp.	439
Broome	6	8,130	Chenango tp.	225
* Cattaraugus	1		Olean tp.	458
Cayuga	10	29,843	Auburn tp.	500
* Chatauque	2		Chatauque tp.	1,039
Chenango	14	21,704	Norwich	225
Clinton	5	8,002	Plattsburg tp.	3,112
Columbia	11	32,390	Hudson	4,048
Cortlandt	6	8,869	Homer	350
Delaware	14	20,303	Delhi tp.	2,396
Dutchess	16	51,363	Poughkeepsie	1,800
Essex	11	9,477	Elizabethtown tp.	1,362
Franklin	4	2,617	Ezraville	767
Genesee	10	12,588	Batavia	200
Greene	7	19,536	Catskill	1000
Herkimer	10	22,046	Herkimer tp.	475
Jefferson	12	15,140	Watertown	250
Kings	6	8,303	Flatbush tp.	1,159
Lewis	7	6,433	Martinsburg	150
Madison	11	25,144	Cazenovia	500
Montgomery	15	41,214	Johnstown	605
New York	1	96,373	New York	96,373
Niagara	4	8,971	Buffalo	500
* Putnam				
Oneida	26	33,792	Utica	1,500
Onondaga	13	25,987	Onondaga	525
Ontario	24	42,032	Canandaigua	685
Orange	11	34,374	Newburgh	2,000
Otsego	21	38,802	Otsego	550
Queens	6	19,336	Northempstead tp.	2,750
Rensellaer	13	36,309	Troy	2,640
Richmond	4	5,347	Richmond	100
Rockland	4	7,738	Clarkstown tp.	1,996
Saratoga	14	33,147	Saratoga	
Schenectady	4	10,201	Schenectady	2,000
Schoharie	8	18,945	Schoharie	125
Seneca	7	16,609	Ovid tp.	4,535
Steuben	9	7,246	Bath	250
St. Lawrence	12	7,885	Ogdensburg	350
Suffolk	9	21,113	Riverhead tp.	1,711
Sullivan	7	6,108	Thomson tp.	1,300
Tioga	9	7,899	Spencer tp.	3,128
Ulster	13	26,576	Kingston	750
* Warren				
Washington	21	44,289	Salem	280
West Chester	21	30,272	Bedford tp.	2,374
	452	959,049		

\* Laid out since the Census was taken.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Adams	Jefferson	463	Bloomings-	Sullivan	
Albany	Albany	377	burg		292
Amenia	Duchess	323	Bloomville		
Amsterdam	Montgomery	408	see West		
Angelica	Steuben	338	Bloomfield		
Argyle	Washington	414	Boonville	Oneida	421
Arkport	Steuben	334	Boyle	Ontario	396
Athens	Greene	363	Brainard's	Rensselaeer	409
Attica	Genesee		Bridge		
Attlebury	Duchess		Bridge-		
Avon	Ontario	374	hampton	Suffolk	340
Augusta	Oneida	409	Bridgewater	Oneida	410
Aurelius	Cayuga	413	Bristol	see	
Aurora	Cayuga	391	Broome		
Baldwins-			Broadalbin	Montgomery	458
ville or	Onondaga		Brooklyn	Schoharie	
Lysaneum			Brookfield	Madison	348
Ballston	Saratoga	406	Brookfield		
Ballston			(Essex)	Essex	525
Springs	Saratoga	409	Brookhaven	Suffolk	311
Bangor	Franklin	612	Brooklyn	Kings	233
Batavia	Genesee	399	Broom or		
Bath	Steuben	309	Bristol	Schoharie	383
Beckmans-			Brownsville	Jefferson	489
ville	Schoharie		Brutus	Cayuga	
Bedford	WestChester	276	Buffaloe	Niagara	439
Bengal	Oneida	423	Burlington	Otsego	357
Benjamin-			Buskins		
ville	Duchess		Bridge or	Washington	
Berkshire			Cambridge		
or West-	Broome	341	Butternuts	Otsego	343
ville			Cairo or		
Bern	Albany		Canton	Greene	362
Bethlehem	Albany	381	Caledonia	Genesee	386
Bettsburg	Chenango	333	Cambray or		
Big Flatt	Tioga	299	Governeur	St. Lawrence	510
Blenheim	Schoharie	382	Cambridge	Washington	411
Bloomfield			Camden	Oneida	427
see East			Camillus	Onondaga	447
Bloomfield			Camillus 2d	Chenango	
Blooming			Campbell		
Grove	Orange	258	Town	Steuben	288

Canadaway	Niagara	459	Clinton	Oneida	400
Canajoharie	Montgomery	418	Cobleskill	Schoharie	377
Bridge			Coeyman's	Albany	377
Canandaigua	Ontario	376	Colchester	Delaware	
Candor	Tioga		Colesville	Broome	325
Canisteo	Steuben	329	Columbia	St. Lawrence	572
Canton see	Greene		Columbus	Chenango	359
Cairo			Constable	Franklin	605
Canton	St. Lawrence	534	Constantia		
Carlisle	Schoharie	378	or Rotterdam	Oneida	439
Carmansboro	Suffolk		Cooper's-town or		
Carmel or	Putnam		Otsego	Otsego	307
Putnam					
Carthage					
Castletown	Richmond		Cortland	Cortland	
Cataragus	Chatauque	469	Village	Sullivan	326
Catchouge	Suffolk		Coshecton	Chenango	
Catharines-	Tioga	343	Coventry	Greene	369
town			Coxsackie		
Catskill	Greene	358	Cross River	WestChester	281
Caughnewaga	Montgomery	420	Crown Point		
Cayuga	Cayuga	404	see Scaroon		
Cazenovia	Madison	389	Lake		
Champion	Jefferson	473	Danville	Steuben	346
Champlain	Clinton	567	Dekalb	St. Lawrence	524
Charlestown	Montgomery	412	Delhi	Delaware	380
Charlotte	Genesee	406	Delphi	Onondaga	
Charlton	Saratoga	401	Denmark or		
Chataughque	Niagara	439	Harrisburg	Lewis	465
Chateaugay	Clinton	586	Deposit	Delaware	300
Chatham	Columbia	354	Deruyter	Madison	372
Chaumont	Jefferson	497	Dixhills	Suffolk	282
Chazy	Clinton	560	Dover	Dutchess	323
Chemung	Tioga	314	Drown Meadow or Sattucket	Suffolk	303
Chenango			Dryden	Cayuga	377
Point or			Duanesburg	Schenectady	397
Binghampton	Broome	298	Dunningstreet	Saratoga	
CherryValley	Otsego	380	Durham or		
Chester	Washington	455	Freehold	Greene	374
Chesterfield	Essex	528	Durlock		
Chesterfield	St. Lawrence	602	Sharon		
Cincinnatus	Courtland	354	East Bloomfield	Ontario	384
Clarence or	Niagara	420	Easton	Washington	405
Willink			Eaton	Madison	365
Clarkeston	Rockland	242			
Clermont	Columbia	332			

Elizabeth c. h. Essex		507	Gorham	Ontario	366
Elizabethtown Essex		504	Goshen	Orange	264
Elmira or	Tioga		Granville	Washington	440
Newtown		324	Great Sodus	Ontario	435
Elysian Fields Amite			Greenbush	Rensselaer	376
Enon, Big	Genesee		Greene	Chenango	317
Springs or		390	Greenfield	Saratoga	418
Caledonia			Greensburg	West Chester	263
Essex	Essex	513	Greenville	Greene	349
Exeter	Otsego	395	Greenwich		
Fabius see			or Whipple	Washington	412
Truxton			City		
Fairfield	Herkimer	423	Groveland	Ontario	
Fair Vale or			Guilderland	Albany	
North Gran-	Washington	433	Hadley	Saratoga	428
ville			Hamburg	Niagara	
Fireplace	Suffolk	302	Hamburg	Otsego	342
Fishkill	Duchess	288	Hamburg		
Fishkill	Duchess		on Lake	Niagara	
Landing		292	Hamilton	Madison	361
Flatbush	Kings		Hampton	Oneida	403
Florida	Orange	258	Hancock	Delaware	
Florida	Montgomery	407	Harlem	New York	236
Fort Ann	Washington	437	Harpersfield	Delaware	370
Fort Edward	Washington	425	Harrisburg		
Fort George	Washington	436	see Den-		
Fort Miller	Washington	415	mark		
Fort Schlos-			Harrison		
ser see			see Malone		
Manchester			Hartford	Washington	426
Franklin	Delaware	340	Hartwick	Otsego	375
Freehold			Haverstraw	West Chester	
see Durham			Havre's Trace	Rockland	257
French Mills	Clinton	575	Head of Cow	Queens	256
Galen	Ontario	419	Neck		
Galway	Saratoga	410	Hebron	Washington	431
Garrettsville	Otsego	351	Hector	Seneca	353
Genesee	c. h. see		Hampstead	Queens	255
Batavia			Herkimer	Herkimer	409
Genesee	Ontario	364	Hillsdale	Columbia	363
Geneva	Ontario	360	Hollow	Dutchess	313
Genoa or			Homer	Cortland	390
Salmon	Cayuga	375	Honeoye	Ontario	363
Creek			Hoosick	Rensselaer	407
German	Chenango	350	Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	595
Glennville	Washington	428	Hudson	Columbia	346
			Huntington	Suffolk	275

Huntington	Suffolk	273	Livingston-	Schoharie
(South)			ville	
Hyde Park	Duchess	307	Locke	Cayuga
Ingersoll's	Seneca		Loonenburg	389
Store			see Athens	
Islip	Suffolk	280	Lorraine or	
Ithica	Seneca	365	Malta, or	439
Jamaica	Queens	245	Rodman	
Jamesville	Onondaga	403	Louisville	St. Lawrence 568
Jay	Essex	527	Lowville	Lewis 449
Jericho	Queens	261	Luzerne	Warren
Jericho	Chenango	344	Lyons	Ontario 362
Toll Bridge			M'Call's Store	Seneca
Jerusalem	Ontario	340	Madison	Madison 371
Johnstown	Montgomery	424	Madrid	St. Lawrence 563
Junius	Seneca	409	Malone or	
Kakiat	Rockland	247	Harrison	Franklin 598
Kelloggsville	Cayuga	396	Mamaroneck	West Chester 253
Kilkenny	St. Lawrence		Manchester	Niagara 462
Kinderhook	Columbia	360	Manchester	Ontario 382
Kingsbury	Washington	432	Manheim	Montgomery 423
Kings ferry	Cayuga	384	Manlius	Onondaga 397
(Milton)			Marcellus	Onondaga 426
Kingston	Ulster	323	Martinsburg	Lewis 422
Knappsburg	Chenango	533	Masonville	Delaware 294
Kortwright	Delaware	363	Massena	St. Lawrence 573
Lancaster	Seneca	370	Mattituck	Suffolk 338
Lansingburg	Rensselaer	386	Mayville	Chatauque 447
Lassellsville	Montgomery		Mechanics-	
Leicester	Genesee	368	ville	Saratoga
Lenox	Madison	434	Meredith	Delaware 354
Le Raysville	Jefferson	505	Mendon	Ontario
Le Roy see			Mexico	Oneida 457
Caledonia			Middleburg	Schoharie
Lewistown	Niagara	469	Middlefield	Otsego
Lexington	Greene		Middlesex	Ontario 359
Leyden	Lewis	430	Middletown	Delaware 368
Lima or	Ontario	393	Milford	Otsego 366
Charleston			Minden	Montgomery 440
Lindsaytown	Steuben	278	Moira	Franklin 610
Lisburn	St. Lawrence	551	Monroe	
Lisle	Broome	309	Works	Orange 249
Litchfield	Herkimer	404	Monticello	Sullivan 306
Little Falls	Herkimer	416	Moreau	Saratoga
Liverpool	Onondaga	445	Moriche's	Suffolk 306
Livingston	Columbia	337	Morris's	
Livonia	Ontario	356	Flatts	Madison 378

Mott's Store	Saratoga		Oblong	{	Schoharie	395
Mount Pleasant	West Chester	270	Society			
Mount Upton			Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	543	
Munroe or Southfield	Orange	251	Onondaga	Onondaga	435	
Murray	Genesee	399	Oppenheim	Montgomery	427	
Nanticoke	Broome	301	Oquago	Broome	327	
Naples	Jefferson	473	Orange	Rockland		
Naples Village	Ontario		Orville	Onondaga		
Nassau	Rensselaer	395	Oswego	Onondaga	475	
Nelson	Madison	373	Oswego Falls	Oneida	463	
New Baltimore	Albany	375	Otsego	Otsego	358	
New Berlin	Chenango	355	Otisco	Onondaga		
Newburg	Orange	268	Otsego see Coopers-			
New Hartford	Oneida	390	town			
New Hurley	Ulster	316	Owasco	Cayuga	412	
New Lebanon	Columbia	403	Owego	Broome	327	
New Lisbon or Pittsfield	Otsego	346	Oxbow	Jefferson	496	
New Paltz	Ulster	318	Oxford	Chenango	331	
Newport	Herkimer	430	Oyster Bay	Queens	267	
New Rochelle	West Chester	250	Painted Post	Steuben	291	
New Windsor	Orange	267	Palatine	Montgomery	430	
New York City	New York	232	Palatine	{	Montgomery	
Niagara	Niagara	476	Bridge			
North America	Duchess	330	Palmerstown	Saratoga		
Northampton	Montgomery	441	Palmyra	Ontario	388	
North Castle	West Chester	269	Paris	Oneida	385	
North East	Duchess	341	Paris Furnace	Oneida	416	
North Hampstead or Queens c. h.	Queens	256	Parishville	St. Lawrence	628	
North Norwich	Chenango	349	Parma	Genesee	402	
Northumberland	Saratoga	413	Patchogue	Suffolk	293	
Norway	Herkimer	434	Patterson	Duchess	307	
Norwich	Chenango	340	Pauling	Duchess	313	
Nunda	Allegany		Peekskill	West Chester	280	
Oak Hill	Greene		Pembroke	Genesee	408	
Oaksville	Otsego		Penfield	Ontario	391	
			Perry	Genesee		
			Peru	Clinton	534	
			Petersboro'	Madison	399	
			Pharsalia	Chenango	347	
			Phelps	Ontario	354	
			Phillips-	{		
			town see Union Vil-			
			lage (see Nassau)			

Pittsfield	Sacketts-	Jefferson	475
see New-	Harbour	Suffolk	345
Lisbon	Sag-Harbour	Washington	423
Pittstown	Rensselaer	Salina	441
Plainfield	Otsego	Salisbury	449
Plattsburg	Clinton	Salisbury	274
Pleasant	Duchess	Salmon	
Valley	Duchess	Creek see	
Plymouth	Chenango	Genoa	
Pomfret	Chatauque	Sandy Hill	Washington 427
Pompey	Onondaga	Sand Lake	Rensselaer
Portland	Chataque	Sangerfield	Oneida 378
Port Watson	Cayuga	Saratoga	Saratoga 407
Potsdam	St. Lawrence	Saratoga	Saratoga 413
Poughkeepsie	Duchess	Springs	
Preble	Cortland	Satucket	Suffolk 301
Princeton	Schenectady	Satucket	
Pultney	Steuben	see Drown	
Pultneyville	Ontario	Meadow	
Queens c. h.		Saugertus	Ulster 346
see North-		Scaroon	
hamstead		Lake or	
Ramapo		Crown	Washington 492
Works	Rockland	Point	
Randolph	Broome	Schaghticoke	Rensselaer 396
Redfield	Oneida	Schenectady	Schenectady 393
Redhook	Duchess	Schoharie	Schoharie 397
Ramsen	Oneida	Bridge	
Rensselaer-		Schoharie c.h.	Schoharie 405
ville	Albany	Schoharie	
Rhinebeck	Duchess	Scipio	Cayuga 396
Richfield	Otsego	Scriba	Oneida 453
Ridgeway	Genesee	Sempronius	Cayuga 406
Riga	Genesee	Seneca c. h.	Seneca
Rochester	Genesee	Sharon or	
Rogers Mills	Saratoga	Durlock	Schoharie 390
Rome	Oneida	Shawngunk	Ulster 308
Romulus	Seneca	Sheldon	Genesee 346
Rooseville	Delaware	Sherburn	Madison 350
Roscommon	Steuben	Sidney	Delaware 351
Rossie Iron	St. Lawrence	Skeneatless	Onondaga 420
Works		Smithfield	Madison 456
Roxbury	Delaware	Smithsboro	Tioga 315
Russel	St. Lawrence	Smithtown	Suffolk 290
Russia	Herkimer	Smyrna	Chenango 354
Rutland	Jefferson	Solon	Cortland 372
Rye	West Chester	Somers	West Chester 308

Southamp-		Vernon	Oneida	411
ton see Ca-	}	Verona	Oneida	487
ledonia		Victor	Ontario	
Southampton	Suffolk	Virgil	Cortland	361
South East	Duchess	Wallkill	Orange	268
Southfield		Walton	Delaware	365
see Munroe		Wappon-		
Southhold	Suffolk	ger's Creek	Duchess	315
South Oys-		Ward's		
ter Bay	Queen	Bridge	Orange	280
South Salem	West Chester	Warren	Herkimer	425
Sparta	Ontario	Warsaw	Genesee	425
Speedsville	Tioga	Waterville	Delaware	
Spencer	Tioga	Warwick	Orange	253
Spencertown	Columbia	Washington	Duchess	330
Springfield	Otsego	Waterford	Saratoga	387
Staatsburg	Duchess	Watertown	Jefferson	485
Stamford	Delaware	West		
Stephentown	Rensselaer	Bloomfield	Ontario	390
Stillwater	Saratoga	West Farms	West Chester	251
Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Westhampton	Suffolk	318
Stony Brook		West Mexico	Oneida	462
see Satucket		West		
Suffolk c. h.	Suffolk	North-East	Duchess	346
Sullivan	Madison	West Point	West Chester	
Tappan	Rockland	West River	Ontario	363
Thurman	Washington	Westville		
Tomhannock	Rensselaer	see Berk-		
Tompkins	Delaware	shire		
Trenton	Oneida	Whipple		
Troupville	Ontario	city see		
Troy	Rensselaer	Greenwich		
Trumansburg	Seneca	White Hall	Washington	442
Truxton or		White Lake	Sullivan	314
Fabius	Cortland	White Plains	West Chester	260
Tully	Onondaga	Whitestown	Oneida	398
Turin	Lewis	Williamston	Oneida	470
Ulysses	Tioga	Williamsville	Niagara	450
Unadilla	Otsego	Willink	see	
Union	Broome	Clarence		
Union So-		Willsboro'	Essex	518
ciet see		Wilna	Jefferson	
Oblong So-		Windham	Greene	375
ciet		Woodstock	Ulster	
Union		Younker's	West Chester	252
Springs	Cayuga	Youngstown	Niagara	
Utica	Oneida			

## NEW JERSEY.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 56'$  and  $41^{\circ} 20'$  N. lat. and  $18^{\circ} 33'$  and  $3^{\circ} 5'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, New York. South, Delaware Bay. East, New York, and the Atlantic ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

*Extent.* 138 miles long, and 50 miles broad.

*Area.* 6600 square miles, or 4,224,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* On the sea coast sandy and level. In the interior, agreeably uneven. To the north-west high lands approaching to mountains.

*Rivers.* Delaware, Rariton, Passaic, Hackensac.

*Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, gypsum, coal, and slate.

*Soil.* About one fourth sandy and barren. There is much good land in the interior, and among the mountains there are fertile valleys.

*Produce.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, fruit, &c.

*Climate.* To the north, the weather is clear and settled, but the winters very cold. To the south and east, it is very changeable, and the summers are hot and sultry.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Bergen	7	16,603	Hackensack tp.	1,958
Burlington	12	24,979	Burlington tp.	2,419
Cape May	3	3,632	C. H.	
Cumberland	8	12,670	Bridgetown	
Essex	10	25,984	Newark tp.	8,008
Gloucester	10	19,744	Gloucester tp.	1,726
Hunterdon	10	24,553	TRENTON tp.	3,002
Middlesex	8	20,381	New Brunswick tp.	6,312
Monmouth	7	22,150	Freehold tp.	4,784
Morris	10	21,828	Morristown tp.	3,753
Salem	9	12,761	Salem	929
Somerset	7	14,728	Boundbrook	
Sussex	15	25,549	Newtown tp.	2,082
13	116	245,562		

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Absecon	Gloucester	212	Hacketts	Sussex	208
Allentown	Monmouth	181	Town	{	
Amboy	Middlesex	201	Haddonfield	Gloucester	148
Aquackanock	Essex	226	Hamburg	Sussex	249
Asbury	Sussex	211	Hancock	Salem	180
Atsion	Burlington	169	Hanover	Morris	233
Augusta	Sussex	246	Harmony	Sussex	203
Bargaintown	Gloucester	198	Hope	Sussex	220
Baskenridge	Somerset	219	Jersey City	Bergen	229
Belleville	Essex	227	Johnsonsburg	Sussex	226
Belvidere	Sussex	210	Juliestown	Burlington	170
Black Horse	Burlington	176	Knowlton's	Sussex	225
Bordentown	Burlington	181	Mills		
Bottle Hill	Morris	228	Lebanon	Hunterdon	
Boundbrook	Somerset	203	Libertycorner	Somerset	215
Brick	Sussex		Long-a-coming	{ Gloucester	157
House or			Lower	{ Gloucester	
Montagne			Somers	{ Gloucester	202
Bridgetown	Cumberland	183	Point	{ Gloucester	
Burlington	Burlington	162	Mansfield	Sussex	206
Cape May c.h.	Cape May	223	May's Land-	{ Gloucester	185
Cedarville	Cumberland	191	ing	{ Gloucester	
Chatham	Morris	225	Mendham	Morris	219
Chester	Morris	261	Middletown	Monmouth	246
Coldspring	Cape May	233	Middletown	{ Monmouth	239
CoopersFerry	Gloucester	141	Point	{ Monmouth	
Cranberry	Middlesex	193	Millstone	Somerset	210
Deerfield	Cumberland	176	Millville	Cumberland	193
street			Moorestown	Burlington	154
Dennis's	Cape May	213	Morristown	Morris	232
Creek			Mount Holly	Burlington	162
Dividing	Cumberland	200	Mullico Hill	Gloucester	160
Creek			Newark	Essex	221
Elizabeth-	Essex	214	Newberry	Burlington	186
town			New Bruns-	Middlesex	197
Evesham	Burlington	153	wick	{ Middlesex	
Fairtown	Cumberland	187	New Egypt	Monmouth	186
Flemington	Hunterdon	192	New Ger-	{ Hunterdon	221
Fosters Ferry	Sussex		mantown	{ Hunterdon	
Freehold	Monmouth	211	New Hamp-	{ Hunterdon	215
Greenwich	Cumberland	190	ton	{ Hunterdon	
Hackensack	Bergen	244			

New Mills	Burlington	168	Schooley	Mount Morris	211
New Prospect	Bergen	225	Scotch Plains	Essex	226
New Prov- } idence	Essex	239	Sharptown	Salem	166
Newtown	Sussex	236	Shrewsbury	Monmouth	225
New Vernon	Morris	223	Somerset c. h.	Somerset	193
Old Bridge	Middlesex	211	Sparta	Sussex	244
Orange	Essex	227	Springfield	Essex	221
Oxford Fur- } nace	Sussex	218	Stanhope	Morris	225
Patterson	Essex	254	Stockholm	Morris	256
Pittsgrove	Salem	181	Suckasunny	Morris	256
Pittston	Hunterdon	200	Sweedsboro	Gloucester	158
Plainfield	Essex	229	Trenton	Hunterdon	170
Pluckemin	Somerset	214	Tuckerton	Burlington	195
Pompton	Morris	262	Van Sycle's	Hunterdon	175
Port Elizabeth	Cumberland	201	Vernon	Sussex	256
Princeton	Middlesex	181	Washington	Morris	210
Rahway	Essex	209	Westfield	Essex	223
Ringa's	Hunterdon	187	Weymouth	{ Gloucester	181
Roadstown	Cumberland	187	Furnace		
Rockaway	Morris	241	Woodbridge	Middlesex	205
Salem	Salem	175	Woodbury	Gloucester	154
			Woodstown	Salem	164

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### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Situation.* Between  $39^{\circ} 43'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $2^{\circ} 20'$  E. and  $3^{\circ} 30'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, New York and Lake Erie. South, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. East, New York and New Jersey. West, Ohio and Virginia.

*Extent.* From north to south, 153 miles; from east to west 273 miles.

*Area.* 24,500 square miles, or 27,200,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* South-east part, undulating, swelling sometimes to considerable hills. Middle mountainous. To the north and west, is an elevated country, abounding in hills, valleys, and rich scenery.

*Rivers.* Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Junia, Allegheny, Monongahela, Yoxihogeni, and Ohio.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, free-stone, limestone, and some copper and lead.

*Soil.* To the east of the mountains generally good. Among the mountains rough, and much of it poor. To the west of the mountains, generally excellent.

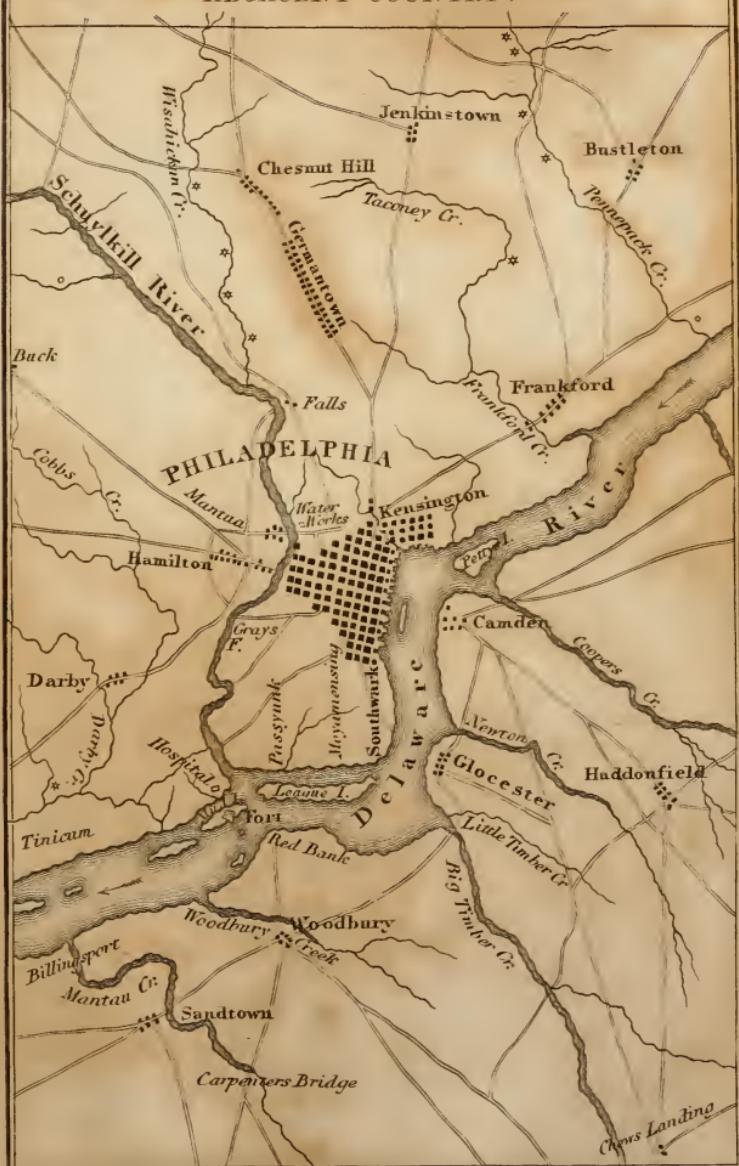
*Produce.* Grain, grass, vegetables, and fruit in great profusion.

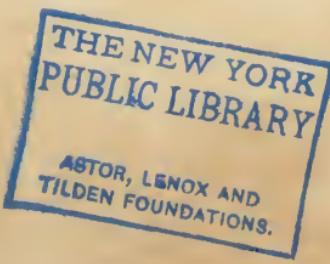
*Climate.* To the east of the mountains, changeable. Among the mountains, clear and settled, with cold winters. To the westward temperate.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Adams	18	15,152	Gettysburg	
Alleghany	15	25,317	Pittsburg	4,768
Armstromg	7	6,143	Kitaning	309
Beaver	12	12,168	Beaver	426
Bedford	15	15,745	Bedford	547
Berks	33	43,146	Reading tp.	3,462
* Bradford				
Bucks	29	32,371	Newton	790
Butler	13	7,346	Butler tp.	458
Cambrria	3	2,117	Ebensburg	75
Centre	11	10,681	Bellefont	303
Chester	40	39,596	West Chester	471
Clearfield	1	875	Clearfield tp.	875
* Columbia				
Crawford	14	6,178	Meadville	457
Cumberland	18	26,757	Carlisle	2,491
Dauphin	15	31,883	HARRISBURG tp.	2,287
Delaware	21	14,734	Chester	1,056
Erie	14	3,758	Erie	394
Fayette	19	24,714	Union	999
Franklin	14	23,083	Chambersburg	2,000
Greene	10	12,544	Greene tp.	1,708
Huntingdon	18	14,778	Huntingdon	676
Indiana	7	6,214	Indiana	200
Jefferson	1	161	Jefferson tp.	161
Lancaster	25	53,927	Lancaster	5,405
* Lebanon				
* Lehigh				
Luzerne	29	18,109	Wilkesbarre	1,225
Lycoming	18	11,006	Williamsport	344
M'Kean	1	142	Smethport	
Mercer	16	8,277	Mercer	
Mifflin	9	12,132	Lewistown	474
Montgomery	30	29,703	Norristown	1,336
Northampton	32	38,145	Easton	
Northumberland	26	36,327	Northumberland tp.	627
Philadelphia	18	111,200	{ Philadelphia City	92,866
Potter	1	29	{ Do. County	18,344
			Cowdersport	

PHILADELPHIA  
and  
ADJACENT COUNTRY.





* Pike	1		Milford	83
* Schuylkill				
Somerset	15	11,284	Somerset	489
* Susquehanna				
Tioga	2	1,687	Wellshorough	
* Union				
Venango	8	3,060	Franklin	159
Warren	2	827	Warren	
Washington	23	36,289	Washington	1,301
Wayne	12	4,125	Bethany	
Westmoreland	14	26,392	Greensburg	685
York	22	31,958	York	2,847
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
50	651	810,091		

\* Laid out since last Census.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Miles from Washington.
Aaronsburg	Centre	202	Bloody-run	Bedford	142
Abbottstown	Adams	89	Bloomsburg	Columbia	186
Abington	Luzerne	243	Braintrem	Luzerne	265
Alexandria	Huntingdon	162	Bricelands	Washington	278
Amity	Washington	274	X Roads		
Anville	Lebanon	130	Bridgewater	Luzerne	
Annsteador	Luzerne		Bridgeway	Centre	
Stoddarts- ville			Bristol	Bucks	159
Armagh	Indiana	225	Brownsville	Mifflin	161
Asylum	Bradford	283	Brownsville	Fayette	259
Athens	Bradford	304	Buckingham	Bucks	173
Attleborough	Bucks	163	Burgettstown	Washington	282
Bath	Northampton		Butler	Butler	283
Beach Grove	Luzerne	294	Black	Chester	153
Bear Gap	Northum- berland	177	Horse		
Beaverdam	Union		Tavern		
Beavertown	Beaver	282	Canaan	Somerset	
Bedford	Bedford	150	Canoe Camp	Tioga	258
Beelers Ferry	Cumberland		Canonsburg	Washington	272
Bellefont	Centre	189	Carlisle	Cumberland	210
Belleville	Mifflin	139	Catawissee	Columbia	183
Berlin	Adams	92	Centre	Centre	179
Berlin	Somerset	178	Furnace		
Berlinsville	Northampton	210	Chambers- burg	Franklin	93
Berwick	Columbia	178	Charleston		
Bethany	Wayne	280	Chatham	Chester	164
Bethlehem	Northampton	192	Chesnut Hill	Chester	121
Black Lick	Indiana	255	Chester	Delaware	124
			Churchtown	Lancaster	143

Clarkes Ferry	Cumberland	135	Flower	
Clarksville	Greene		Town or	
Clifford	Susquehanna	263	White	Montgomery 152
Coatsville	Chester	144	Marsh	
Cochransville	Chester	137	Frankford	Philadelphia 145
Columbia	Lancaster	114	Franklin	Venango 342
Concord	Franklin	171	Frederick-	
Connellsville	Fayette	216	town	Washington 261
Conyngham	Luzerne	210	Fruitstown	Lycoming 190
Coolbaugh's			Gap	Lancaster 140
see Middle- }			Gapton see }	
borough }			Windgap	
Cootstown	Berks	177	Georgetown	Beaver 284
Cowanesky	Tioga	280	Germantown	Philadelphia 146
Crooked Creek }	Armstrong	254	Gettysburg	Adams 75
Bridge }			Gibharts	Somerset
Danville	Columbia	175	Gibson	Susquehanna
Darby	Delaware	132	Grancastle	Franklin 82
Delmar	Lycoming	236	Greensburg	West- }
Dillsburgh	York		Greensburg	moreland 221
Dingmans Ferry }	Pike	272	Greenvillage	Green 236
Douglasses Mills }	Cumberland	126	Griersburg	Franklin 110
Dover	York		Gutheriesford	Beaver 292
Downington	Chester	148	Hacketts Mills	Lancaster 139
Doylestown	Bucks	166	Hamburg	Cumberland 116
Dunnsburg	Lycoming	214	Hancock's	Dauphin 138
Durham	Bucks	192	Hanover	Union 174
Dutotsburgh	Northampton	220	Harmony	York 83
Easton	Northampton	198	Harrisburg	Butler 286
Ebensburg	Cambria	205	Hartford	Dauphin 120
Elizabeth- town }	Lancaster	142	Hartleton	Susquehanna 267
Ellisville	Cumberland	141	Hathoro	Union
Emaus	Northampton	195	Hickory	Montgomery 157
Erie or Presque Isle }	Erie	409	Hollidays- burg	Washington 182
Erwinna	Bucks	185	Holmesburg	Huntingdon 182
Exeter	Luzerne	236	Hop Bottom	Philadelphia 149
Fairfield or Millers }	Adams	83	Horseham	Susquehanna 259
Fair View	Erie	422	Meeting- house	
Fannetsburg	Franklin	109	Hulmville	Montgomery 161
Freeport	Armstrong	249	Hummels- town	Bucks 185
				Dauphin 129

Huntingdon	Huntingdon	154	M'Allisters-	} Mifflin	190
Indiana	Indiana	242	town		
Jefferson	Greene	254	M'Connells-	} Bedford	113
Jenkintown	Montgomery	150	burg		
Jenner	Somerset	203	Merheim	Lancaster	
Jersey Shore	Lycoming	227	Marietta	Lancaster	110
Jerseytown	Columbia	216	Marshalls	Alleghany	240
Johnston	Cambria	200	Marshalls	} Hunterdon	170
Jonestown	Lebanon	151	Mills		
Keelers ferry	Luzerne	245	Marshallton	Chester	127
Kennets	Chester	129	Martins	} Northampton	232
Square			Creeks		
Kernsville	Northampton		Mary Ann	} Somerset	193
Kingston	Luzerne	227	Forge		
Kirksmills	Lancaster	124	Meadville	Crawford	367
Kittanning	Armstrong	264	Mechan-	} Cumberland	
Kreidensville	Northampton	202	icksburg		
Lackawack	Wayne	309	Mercer's	Mercer	315
Lackawaxen			Mercersburg	Franklin	195
Lancaster	Lancaster	124	Merrittstown	Fayette	243
Landisburg	Cumberland	114	Mexico	Mifflin	
Laughlinton	Westmore-	211	Middleboro	} Wayne	255
	land		or Cool-		
Lausanne	Northampton		baughs		
Lawsville	Susquehanna		Middleburg	Union	
Leacock	Lancaster	131	Middletown	Dauphin	128
Lebanon	Lebanon	144	Mifflinburg	Union	181
Legioner	Westmore-	205	Mifflintown	Mifflin	143
Valley	land		Milesburg	Mifflin	192
Lehigh Gap	Northampton	212	Milford	Pike	280
Lehighton	Northampton	222	Millerstown	Cumberland	129
Leverings	Philadelphia	156	Mill Hall	Centre	200
Lewisburg			Milton	Northum-	175
Lewisburg	Union	172		berland	
Lewiston	Mifflin	155	Mohantongo	Northum-	198
Lisburn	Cumberland			berland	
Litiz	Lancaster	132	Montgomery	Montgomery	161
Liverpool	Cumberland	147	Morgantown	Berks	147
London	Franklin		Morrisons	} Cambria	207
Londonderry	Chester	128	Forge		
Londongrove	Chester	125	Morrisville	Bucks	169
Lower	York		Mount	} Westmore-	209
Chanceford			Pleasant	land	
Lower	Pike	258	Mount	} Wayne	268
Smithfield			Pleasant		
M'Veytown	Mifflin	154	Muncey	Lycoming	190

Murrays	{ Westmore-	{ 245	Penns Valley	Centre	
Mills	} land	}	Pennsville	Bucks	179
Myers Town	Lebanon	151	Petersburg	Adams	77
Narrows of			Philadelphia	Philadelphia	139
Lacka-	{ Wayne	300	Phillipsburg	Clearfield	217
waxen			Pine Grove	{ Centre	174
Nazareth	Northampton	213	Mills	Pitt	
Nescopeck	Luzerne	199	Pittsburg	Allegany	253
New Alex-	{ Westmore-	{ 230	Pittston	Luzerne	233
andria	} land		Plumstead	Bucks	172
New Berlin	Union		Plymouth	Luzerne	214
New Castle	Mercer	306	Potters Mills	Centre	176
New Garden	Chester	125	Potts Grove	Montgomery	178
New Geneva	Fayette	230	Presque		
New Holland	Lancaster	136	Isle see		
New Hope	Bucks	181	Erie		
New London	Chester	116	Providence	Luzerne	233
New Milford	Susquehanna		Pughtown	Chester	158
Newport	Indiana	253	Putnams	Tioga	288
Newtown	Bucks	167	Quakertown	Bucks	177
Newville	Cumberland	142	Reading	Berks	159
Nicholson			Readsboro	Clearfield	235
or Thorn-	{ Luzerne	269	Reamstown	Lancaster	144
bottom			Richmond	Northampton	220
Norristown	Montgomery	176	Robbstown	{ Westmore-	
Northampton	Lehigh	200	land	}	222
North East	Erie	413	Rosstown		
Northum-	{ Northum-	{ 163	Russells		
berland	} berland		Tavern	{ Chester	125
Octorara	Lancaster	134	Salem	Wayne	316
Okison's	Mifflin	151	Salem X	{ Westmore-	
Old She-	{ Lycoming	305	Roads	} land	238
shequin			Salsbury	Lancaster	138
Orwell	Bradford		Salisbury	Somerset	178
Orwigsburg	Schuylkill	176	Schellsburg	Bedford	160
Otsville	Bucks	183	Selinsgrove	Union	156
Oxford	Chester	110	Shade Furnace	Somerset	201
Painters X	{ Delaware		Shehola	Wayne	294
Roads			Sheshequin	Bradford	297
Palmyra	Lebanon	135	Shippings-		
Paradise	Lancaster	133	burg	Cumberland	103
Parkinson's	{ Washington	230	Shirleysburg	Huntingdon	134
Ferry			Shower's		
Peach	{ York		Mills	Cumberland	118
Bottom			Silver Lake	Susquehanna	348
Penns Square	Montgomery	158			

Siller's	{ Bucks		Waterford	Mifflin	161
Tavern			Waynesbor- ough	{ Greene	262
Smithfield	Fayette		Waynesburg	Franklin	99
Smyths Stand	Somerset	193	Webster's Store	{ Lancaster	115
Somerset	Somerset	183	Wellsboro	Tioga	256
Somerset	{ Somerset	191	West Alex- andria	{ Washington	291
Forge			West Chester	Chester	141
Spread Eagle	Delaware	146	West Mid- dleton	{ Washington	276
Springtown	Montgomery	152	Wheat Plains	Wayne	220
Springville	Susquehanna		Whitehorse	{ Lancaster	123
Stoyestown	Somerset	193	Tavern	Chester	
Strasburg	Franklin	103	Whiteland		
Strasburg	Lancaster	132	White		
Stroudsburg	Northampton	246	Marsh see		
Stuartsburg	{ Westmore- land	235	Flower- town		
Sulphur					
Springs	{ Adams	99	Wilkesbarre	Luzerne	224
Summarytown	Montgomery		Williamsburg	Huntingdon	172
Sunbury	{ Northum- berland	161	Williamsport	Lycoming	203
Swamp			Williamstown	Lancaster	
Churches	{ Montgomery		Willingboro	Susquehanna	280
Thompson-	{ Mifflin	134	Willow Grove	Montgomery	
town			Wilson's	{ Westmore- land	253
Tioga	Bradford	273	Windgap or		
Towandee	Bradford	320	Gapton	{ Northampton	204
Trap	Montgomery	167	Winsor	York	
Tunckhannock	Luzerne	251	Womelsdorf	Berks	158
Turkyfoot	Somerset		Wyalusing	Luzerne	275
Tuscarora	{ Mifflin	152	Wysax	Luzerne	289
Valley			Yellow Springs	{ Huntingdon	177
Unicorn	Lancaster	124	York	York	102
Union Town	Fayette	227	York Haven	York	110
Waggoners	{ Cumberland		Youngstown		216
Gap			Zelienople	{ Butler or Harmony	287
Washington	Washington	264			
Warren	Susquehanna				
Washington	{ Northum- berland	185			
Waterford					
or Le Boeuf	{ Erie	400			

## DELAWARE.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 29'$  and  $39^{\circ} 48'$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 18'$  and  $1^{\circ} 58'$  E. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Maryland. East, Delaware bay and Atlantic ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

*Extent.* From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west 25 miles.

*Area.* About 1,700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Lower part, level and swampy. To the north, more elevated, and at the extremity, hilly.

*Rivers.* Delaware, Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Gravelly Creek, and Indian River.

*Minerals.* Iron.

*Soil.* In the south sandy, in the north clay and loam.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit.

*Climate.* In the south, warm and humid. North, agreeable and healthy.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Kent	5	20,495	DOVER	800
New Castle	9	24,429	Wilmington	4,406
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown	400
	<hr/>			
3	25	72,674		

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Bridge			Canterbury	Kent	167
Branch or	{ Sussex	135	Cantwell's	{ New Castle	136
Bridgeville			Bridge		
Broad Kill			Christiana	New Castle	102
see Milton			Camden	Kent	162

Concord	Sussex	152	Millsboro	Sussex	159
Dagsboro	Sussex	164	Milton or	{	
Dover	Kent	156	Broad Kill	Sussex	173
Duck Creek } see Smyrna }			New Castle	New Castle	118
Frederica	Kent	129	Newark	New Castle	
Georgetown	Sussex	165	Newport	New Castle	108
Laurel	Sussex	146	Pigeon Run	New Castle	112
Lewis	Sussex	175	Smyrna or	{	
Lewistown	Sussex		Duck Creek	Kent	150
Marcus Hook	New Castle	121	St. George's	New Castle	129
Middletown	New Castle	139	Whitely's-	{	
Milford	Kent	143	burg	Kent	117
			Wilmington	New Castle	112

## MARYLAND.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ} 43'$  N. lat. and  $2^{\circ}$  E. and  $2^{\circ} 30'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Virginia. East, Delaware and Atlantic ocean. West, Virginia.

*Extent.* From north to south 90 miles; from east to west 198.

*Area.* 10,800 square miles, or 6,912,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Remarkably variegated. Eastern shore, low, level, and sandy. Middle, hilly. Western part, mountainous.

*Rivers.* Susquehannah and Chesapeake, Potomac, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

*Minerals.* Iron ore, some coal.

*Soil.* Various. On the east, low and sandy, but interspersed with rich meadows. Among the mountains, similar to the mountainous district of Pennsylvania.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit, tobacco and some cotton.

*Climate.* On the eastern shore, warm and humid, improving, towards the interior. Among the mountains delightful.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

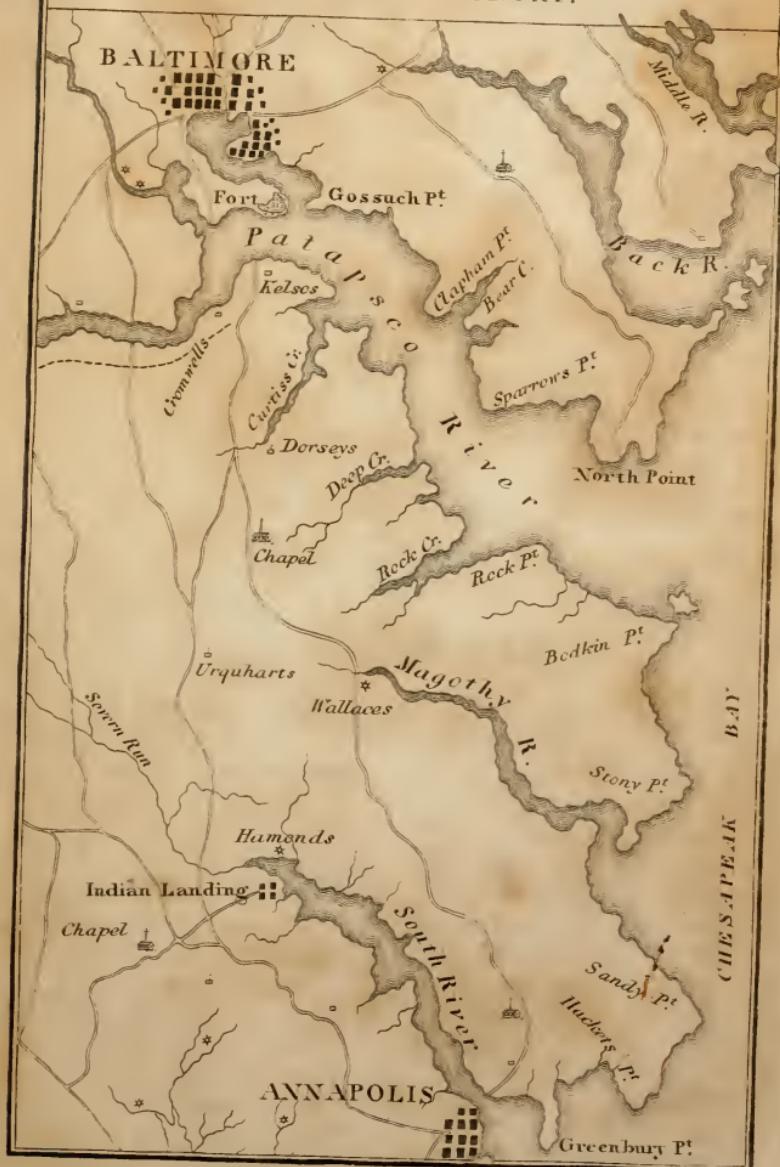
<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Alleghany	6,909	Cumberland
Ann Arundel	26,668	ANNAPOLIS
Baltimore	29,255	
Do. City	35,583	
E. precincts of do.	4,050	Baltimore
W. do.	6,922	
Cecil	13,066	Elkton
Calvert	8,005	St. Leonards
Caroline	9,458	Denton
Charles	20,245	Port Tobacco
Dorchester	18,108	Cambridge
Frederick	34,437	Fredericktown
Harford	21,258	Harford
Kent	11,450	Chester
Montgomery	17,980	Unity
Prince George	20,589	Marlborough
Queen Ann's	16,648	Centreville
St Mary's	12,794	Leonard T.
Somerset	17,195	Princess Ann
Talbot	14,230	Easton
Washington	18,730	Elizabeth-town
Worcester	16,971	Snow Hill
	380,546	

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## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Miles from Washington.</i>
Acquasco	Prince George's	38	Cambridge	Dorchester	101
Allensfresh	Charles	43	Carrolsville	Montgomery	
Annapolis	Ann Arundel	40	Cave Town	Washington	
Baltimore	Baltimore	41	Centreville	Queen Ann's	92
Beaversdam	Queen Ann's	126	Chaptico	St. Mary's	53
Bel-Air	Harford	68	Charlesburg	Montgomery	26
Benedict	Charles	48	Charlotte Hall	St. Mary's	56
Big Springs	Washington	86	Chester Town	Kent	83
Bladensburg	Prince Georges	6	Church Hill	Queen Ann's	101
Boonsboro	Washington	60	Clarksburg	Montgomery	28
Brick Meeting House	Cecil	104	Cresapsburg	Alleghany	145
Bridgetown	Kent	126	Crugerstown	Frederick	55
Broad Creek	Queen Ann's	49	Cumberland	Alleghany	156
Brookville	Montgomery	20	Darnes	Montgomery	25
			Denton	Caroline	104
			Dublin	Harford	

BALTIMORE ANNAPOLIS  
and  
ADJACENT COUNTRY.





Easton	Talbot	86	Middle-	Montgomery	22
Elizabeth-			brook Mills		
town see			Middleburg	Frederick	
Hagarstown			Middletown	Frederick	52
Elk Ridge	Ann Arundel		Montgo-	Montgomery	15
Elkton	Cecil	92	mery c. h.		
Ellicott's	Baltimore	39	Nanjamoy	Charles	56
Emittsburg	Frederick	66	New Market	Frederick	55
Frederick-	Frederick	43	New Market	Dorchester	103
town			New Port	Charles	45
Friendship	Ann Arundel	50	Newtown	Frederick	55
Georgetown	Kent	122	(Trap)		
X Roads			Newtown(W)	Worcester	167
Gracetown	Frederick	49	Nine Bridges	Queen Ann's	121
Graham	Frederick		North East	Cecil	83
Great Mills	St. Mary's	77	Nottingham	Prince George	28
Greensboro	Caroline	114	Oldtown	Alleghany	141
Hagerstown	Washington	70	Petersville	Frederick	60
Halls X Roads	Harford	69	Pig Point	Ann Arundel	36
Hancock	Washington	103	Piscataway	Prince George	18
Harford	Harford	64	Poole's Store	Montgomery	22
Havre de			Poplar	Ann Arundel	60
Grace	Harford	76	Springs		
Head of			Poplar		
Chester	Kent	139	Town or	Worcester	159
Head of			Trap		
Sassafras	Kent	127	Port Tobacco	Charles	34
Head of St.			Princess Ann	Somerset	153
Clement's	St. Mary's	59	Queen Ann	Prince George	27
Bay			Queenstown	Queen Ann's	65
Hillsboro	Caroline	100	Quantico	Somerset	135
Hilltop	Charles	44	Mills		
Huntingtown	Calvert	64	Reistertown	Baltimore	57
Hyattstown	Montgomery	32	Ridge	St. Mary's	92
Jonasville	Alleghany	171	Rising Sun	Cecil	108
Joppa X Roads	Harford	56	Rock Hall	Kent	71
Kingston	Somerset	163	Salisbury	Somerset	137
Leonard town	St. Mary's	65	Savinton	Cecil	
Liberty town	Frederick	55	Seneca see		
Lisbon	Ann Arundel		Middle-		
Loveton	Baltimore	58	brook Mills		
Lower			Sharpsburg	Washington	75
Marlboro	Calvert	58	Snowhill	Worcester	178
Manchester	Baltimore	71	Spurriers	Ann Arundel	
Mechanicks	Frederick		St. Inigoe's	St. Mary's	87
Town			St. Leonard's	Calvert	82

St. Martins	Worcester	157	Upper	{ Prince George 18
St. Michaels	Talbot	74	Marlboro	
Sudlers X Roads	{ Queen Ann's	133	Vienna	Dorchester 120
Taneyton			Warburton	Prince George 18
Tomlinsons	Alleghany	171	Warwick	Cecil
Tracey's Landing	{ Ann Arundel	44	Watkinsville	Ann Arundel 37
Trap see Poplar			Welby	Prince George
Town			Western Port	Alleghany 149
Trappe	Talbot	95	Westminster	Frederick 75
Triadelphia	Montgomery	24	West River	Ulster
Union Mills	Frederick	75	White Haven	Somerset 143
Union Town	Frederick		Wicomico	Somerset 134
Vansville	Prince George	14	Williamsport	Washington 78
			Woodsboro	Frederick 56
			Wye Mills	Talbot
			Yoxglades	Alleghany 175

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Note.*—The District of Columbia, was ceded to the United States, by the states of Maryland and Virginia; and in the year 1800 it became the seat of the general government. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Potomac River, and abounds with elegant prospects. The great leading feature in the face of the country is the Potomac River, and the high lands to the westward. The district abounds with small streams and springs of water, which are very useful for watering the city and for machinery. The CAPITOL is elegantly situated upon an eminence of seventy-eight feet, and commands a delightful prospect. West from this, about a mile, is the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, a stately mansion, commanding a fine view of the river and adjacent country. On the one side of the President's House is the Treasury Office, and on the other side a similar building which accommodates the Offices of State, the War department and the Naval department. These elegant buildings were burnt in the late war; but the last mentioned offices have been re-built, and the Capitol and President's house are repairing, and will be more splendid than ever.

The Post Office holds a commanding situation on a rising ground between the President's house and Capitol. The Barracks are situated about a mile east of the Capitol, and the Navy yard is on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Georgetown is handsomely situated to the west of the city, and Alexandria is on the west bank of the river in the lower part of the district. The city is laid out on an elegant plain; but a small portion of it only is built. The removal of the seat of government was an experiment in the success of which confidence for a considerable period was not reposed; but the late *firey trial* brought the question to issue. There now remains no doubt but the seat of government is firmly fixed here, and the chance is that the district will rapidly improve.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 48'$  and  $38^{\circ} 59'$  N. lat. and  $7'$  E. and  $7'$  W. long. The Capitol is about  $77^{\circ} 0' 22''$  West from London.

*Boundaries.* On the north-east, south-east and partly north-west, Maryland. On the south-west and partly north-west, Virginia.

*Extent.* 10 miles square.

*Area.* 6,400 square miles.

*Face of the Country.* Elegantly variegated; abounding with beautiful prospects.

*Rivers.* Potomac, Tiber Creek, Reedy Creek, Rock Creek, and Four Mile Run.

*Soil.* Thin and sandy, but susceptible of great improvement.

*Climate.* Spring variable, summer pretty warm, autumn agreeable, winter variable, often very cold.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>		<i>Population.</i>
Washington City	- - - - -	8,208
Georgetown	- - - - -	4,948
Washington County exclusive of the City and Georgetown	{ - - - - -	2,315
Alexandria	- - - - -	7,227
Alexandria County exclusive of the Town	- - - - -	1,325

#### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Alexandria	- - - - -	7
Georgetown	- - - - -	2

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is situated in Washington City.

It may be useful to introduce here THE RATES OF POSTAGE throughout the United States.

*Single Letters.*

Any distance not exceeding	30 Miles	6 Cents.
Over 30 and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80 and not exceeding	150	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 150 and not exceeding	400	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 400		25

*Double, Triple and Quadruple Letters* are charged at *double, triple* and *quadruple* those rates.

*Packets* composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, are charged with single postage, for every quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

*Newspapers* not exceeding 100 Miles 1 Cent.

above - 100 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

But if carried to any Post Office  
in the state in which it is printed  
whatever be the distance, the  
charge is - - - - 1

*Magazines and Pamphlets.*

Per sheet, not exceeding 50 Miles 1 Cent

Over 50 and not exceeding 100 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Above - - - - 100 2

## VIRGINIA.

*Situation.* Between  $36^{\circ} 30'$  and  $40^{\circ} 43'$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 40'$  E. and  $6^{\circ} 20'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. South, North Carolina and Tennessee. East, Maryland and Atlantic ocean. West, Kentucky and Ohio.

*Extent.* From north to south, 220 miles; from east to west, 370 miles.

*Area.* About 64,000 square miles, or 40,960,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* On the eastern shore, level, interspersed with swamps and meadows. In the middle, mountainous, with many rich valleys. On the west side hilly.

*Rivers.* Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunk, York, James, Rivannah, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Ohio, Sandy, Great Kanawha, Little Kanawha, Monongahela, and Cheat.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, limestone, and some copper, black lead, and gold.

*Soil.* In the low part of the state, sandy, but rich on the banks of rivers. Between the head of tide waters and the mountains pretty good. The mountains poor, but many fertile valleys. West of the mountains, generally good.

*Produce.* Wheat and tobacco are the staples; corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hemp, flax, roots, grass, fruit, indigo, and some silk.

*Climate.* In the low country, summers hot, and winters mild. In the upper country, and among the mountains, the air is pure and the weather pleasant. To the westward, temperate.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	No. Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
Accomack	15,743	Drummond
Albemarle	18,268	Charlottesville
Amelia	10,594	
Amherst	10,548	New Glasgow
Augusta	14,308	Staunton

N

Bath	4,837	Warm Springs
Bedford	16,148	Liberty
Berkley	11,479	Martinsburg
Botetourt	13,301	Fincastle
Brooke	5,843	Charlestown
Brunswick	15,411	
Buckingham	20,059	New Canton
Campbell	11,001	Lynchburg
Caroline	17,544	Port Royal
Charles City	5,186	
Charlotte	13,161	Marysville
Chesterfield	9,979	Manchester
Cumberland	9,992	Cartersville
Culpeper	18,967	Fairfax
Cabell	2,717	
Dinwiddie	12,524	Petersburg
Elizabeth City	3,608	Hampton
Essex	9,376	Tappahannock
Fauquier	22,689	Warrentown
Fairfax	13,111	Centreville
Fluvanna	4,775	Columbia
Frederick	22,574	Winchester
Franklin	10,724	Rocky Mount
Gloucester	10,427	
Goochland	10,203	
Grayson	4,941	Greensville
Greenbriar	5,914	Lewisburg
Greenville	6,858	Hicksford
Giles	3,745	
Halifax	22,133	South Boston
Hampshire	9,784	Romney
Hanover	15,082	Hanover
Hardy	5,525	Moorfields
Harrison	9,958	Clarkesburg
Henrico	9,945	RICHMOND
Henry	5,611	Martinsville
Isle of Wight	9,186	Smithfield
James City	9,094	Williamsburg
Jefferson	11,851	Charles Town
Kanaway	3,866	Charles Town
King and Queen	10,988	Dunkirk
King George	6,454	
King William	9,285	Delaware
Lancaster	5,592	Kilmarnock
Lee	4,694	Jonesville
Loudon	21,338	Leesburg
Louisa	11,900	
Lunenburg	12,265	Hungary
Madison	8,381	Madison
Matthews	4,227	
Mecklinburg	18,453	St. Tammany
Middlesex	4,414	Urbanna
Monongalia	12,793	Morgan Town
Monroe	5,444	Union Town

Montgomery	8,409	Christiansburg
Mason	1,991	Point Pleasant
Nansemond	10,324	Suffolk
New Kent	6,478	Cumberland
Norfolk County	13,679	Norfolk
Northampton	7,474	
Northumberland	8,308	Bridge Town
Nottaway	9,278	
Nelson	9,684	
Ohio	8,175	Wheeling
Orange	12,323	Stannardsville
Patrick	4,695	
Pendleton	4,239	Franklin
Pittsylvania	17,172	Danville
Powhatan	8,073	
Prince Edward	12,409	James Town
Princess Anne	9,498	Kempsville
Prince William	11,311	Haymarket
Prince George	8,050	
Randolph	2,854	Beverly
Richmond	6,214	
Rockbridge	10,318	Lexington
Rockingham	12,753	
Russell	6,316	Franklin
Shenandoah	13,646	Woodstock
Southampton	13,497	Jerusalem
Spotsylvania	13,296	Fredericksburg
Stafford	9,830	Falmouth
Surry	6,855	Cobham
Sussex	11,362	
Tazewell	3,007	Jeffersonville
* Tyler		
Warwick	1,835	
Washington	12,136	Abingdon
Westmoreland	8,102	Leeds
Wood	3,036	Newport
Wythe	8,356	Evansham
York	5,187	York
City of Richmond	9,735	
Norfolk Borough	9,193	
Petersburgh	5,668	

97                    974,622

\* Laid out since last census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Abingdon	Washington	404	Amelia c. h.	Amelia	182
Accomac C.	Accomac	215	Amherst c. h.	Amherst	200
H. or Drum- mond town			Amherst Sp.	Amherst	211
Aldie	Loudon	49	Amissville	Culpepper	86
			Annsville	Dinwiddie	178

Aquia	Stafford	43	Braydon's store	Loudon
Aquia Run	Stafford	48	Brick Church	King and Qn. 14
Mills			Bridgeport	Harrison
Arnold's Old Place	Fauquier	56	Broadfield	Westmoreld. 90
Ashe's Store			Brook c. h.	Brook 286
See Oakhill			Brownsville	Rockbridge 193
Austinville	Wythe	358	Brown's Store	Franklin 281
Aylett's	K. William	121	Brown's	{ Albemarle 168
Bacon Castle	Surry	197	Turnpike	
Baird's Tavern	Buckingham	202	Brydie's Store	Lunenburg 225
Ballsville	Powhatan	190	Buckhannan	Harrison 239
Barber's	Fauquier	57	Buckingham	{ Bucking-
Barboursville	Orange	113	c. h.	ham 212
Barnet's tavern	Fauquier		Buckland	Prince Wm. 40
Barn Tavern	Southampton	175	Buffaloe	Mason 389
Barrens	Prince Wm.		Burtonsville	Orange 108
Bath c. h. or			Cabell c. h.	Cabell 423
Warm Springs	Bath	222	Cabelsburg	
Battletown	Frederick	72	or New	{ Amherst 195
Belleville	Wood		Glasgow	
Bent Creek	Buckingham	232	Cabin Point	Surry 172
Bentlysville	Halifax		Ca Ira	Cumberland 186
Berkley Springs	Berkley	110	Callaghan's	Bath 247
Bethlehem x Roads	Southampton	231	Campbell c. h.	Campbell 274
Beverly or Randolph c. h.	Randolph	246	Cartersville	Cumberland 172
Bibb's Store	Louisa	125	Centreville	Fairfax 21
Big Lick	Botetourt	262	Chalk Level	Pittsylvania 266
Big Meadows	Greenbrier		Champ's	
Billup's	Dinwiddie	156	Race Ground	{ Prince Wm. 33
Blacks and Whites	Nottoway	198	Charles City	
Black Walnut	Halifax		c. h.	{ Charles City 154
Bloomsburg	Halifax	286	Charleston	Jefferson 63
Bold Fountain	Charlotte		Charlotte c. h.	Charlotte 236
Bowler's	Essex	129	Charlottesville	Albemarle 144
Bowling Green	Caroline	80	Chesterfield	{ Chesterfield 139
Bowyer's Sulphur Springs	Greenbrier	261	c. h.	
			Chilesburg	Caroline 80
			Christianville	{ Mecklen-
				burg 246
			City Point	Prince Geo. 159
			Clarksburg	Harrison 236
			Clement Town	Amelia 189
			Clover Dale	Botetourt 204
			Coal Mines	Chesterfield 140

Cold Stream Mills	Hampshire	100	Falling's Waters	W-	Berkley
Colesville	Chesterfield	155	Falmouth	Stafford	56
Collin's Tavern or Whiteplains	Orange		Farley Mills	King and Q.	148
Columbia	Fluvanna	172	Farmville	Prince Edw.	204
Compton's Store, see Nineveh			Farnham	Richmond	146
Concord	Campbell	188	Fauquier c. h.	Fauquier	42
Crab Bottom	Pendleton	210	Felixville	Cumberland	182
Crab Orchard	Washington	366	Ferry Hill	Mecklenbg.	267
Creighton's Store	Brunswick		Field's Mills	Brunswick	190
Crewsville	Hanover	109	Fincastle	Botetourt	246
Cross-Keys	Southampton	210	Fishing Creek	Tyler	
Cuckooville	Louisa	123	Fitzpatrick's Store	Nelson	
Culpeper c.h.	Culpeper	76	Flood's	Buckingham	218
Cumberland c. h.	Cumberland	180	Fotheringale	Montgomery	
Danielsville	Spotsylvania	78	Frankfort	Hampshire	137
Danville	Pittsylvania	311	Frayser's Tav.	New Kent	144
Davis's	Mecklenbg.	218	Fredericksbg.	Spottsylvania	58
Davis's Tavern	Sussex	191	Freeport	Harrison	
Deatonsville	Amelia		Frenchton	Dinwiddie	167
Dennis	Amelia		Front Royal	Frederick	92
Dinwiddie c.h.	Dinwiddie	165	Gaines x Roads	Culpepper	96
Dixville	Henry	332	Gandaysville	'Monongalia	205
Double Bridge	Lunenburg	233	Garden's	Orange	115
Dover Mills	Goochland		Garysville	Prince George	
Drummond-town, see Accomac c.h.			Germantown	Fauquier	59
Dumfries	Prince Wm.	34	Gholsonville	Brunswick	201
Dunkirk	King and Q.	118	Gibson's Store	Fauquier	77
Edmonsburg	Caroline	100	Giles' c. h.	Giles	326
Elk Marsh	Fauquier	63	Glenn's	Gloucester	159
Elk Run	Fauquier	79	Gloucester	Gloucester	171
Church			Gloydsboro'	Hampshire	
Evirrett's Bridge	Nansemond	219	Goochland c. h.	Goochland	132
Fairfax c. h.	Fairfax	15	Gordonsville	Orange	
Fairfield	Rockbridge	191	Goshen	Loudon	35
			Granville Mills	Charles City	142
			Grasty's Store	Pittsylvania	261
			Grave Creek	Ohio	
			Grayson c. h.	Grayson	378
			Great Bridge	Norfolk	249
			Greenbrier c. h. or Lewisburg	Greenbrier	270

Green Hill	Campbell	249	Horntown	Accomac	189
Greenland	Pittsylvania	268	Hot Springs	Bath	228
Green Valley	Bath		Howell's Ferry	Charlotte	254
Greenville	Augusta	185	Hughes	Cumberland	
Grimsby's	Fauquier		Hughesville	Patrick	347
Gum Springs			Humbough's		100
see Orange			Hungrytown	Lunenburg	216
Springs			Huttonsville	Randolph	233
Hadensville	Goochland	144	Inglesville	Montgomery	307
Haley's Bridge	Greenville	205	Isabella Furnace		
Haleysburg	Lunenburg	242		Shenandoah	138
Halifax c. h.	Halifax	271	Jackson	Louisa	
Hampton	Elizab. City	211	Jackson's Mills	Harrison	256
Hanover c. h.	Hanover	103	Jacksonville	Wood	
Hanovertown	Hanover	134	James' City	Madison	89
Harper's Ferry	Jefferson	65	Jamestown	Prince Edw.	214
Harrisonbg.			Jeffersonton	Culpeper	61
or Rockingham c. h.	Rockingham	148	Jemappe	Caroline	70
Harrisville	Brunswick	180	Jenetoe Bridge	Powhatan	167
Hart's Store	Albemarle	159	Jerusalem	Southampton	200
Haste River Mills	Culpepper	86	Kanhawa c. h.	Kanhawa	361
Hay Market	Prince Wm.	36	Kelley's Store	Campbell	240
Henderson's Store	Northumberland		Kelso's Store	Campbell	220
Hendersonville	land	140	Kenhawa Saline		
Hendrick's Store	Nottoway	204	Kennedy's	Brunswick	
Henry c. h.	Bedford	269	Key's Mills,		
see Martinsville			see Yancey's		
Hermitage	Prince Edw.	210	Mills		
Hicks's Ford	Greenville	192	Kingwood	Monongalia	
Hillsboro'	Loudon	51	King and Queen		
Hillsboro'	Culpeper	104	c. h.	King & Qn.	140
Holcombs	Amelia		Kinsale	Westmoreld.	136
Holiday Cove	Brooke		Kite's Mill	Rockingham	145
Hollins-worth's Ferry	Mason		Lancaster c. h.	Lancaster	168
Hoods	Buckingham	224	Lanesville	King Wm.	146
Hooe's Ferry	King Geo.		Langhorne's Tavern	Cumberland	
Hopkinsonville	Powhatan				

Laniersville		Marysville	Campbell	249
see Gholson-	{	Matthews c. h.	Matthews	194
ville		Mecklin-		
Layton's	Essex	burg c. h.	{ Mecklinbg.	260
Lee c. h.	Lee	Merry Oaks	Buckingham	205
Leedstown	Westmoreld.	Middlebrook	Augusta	182
Leesburg	Loudon	Middleburg	Loudon	44
Lewellin Mills	Culpepper	Middletown	Frederick	83
Lewisburg		Middleway	Jefferson	85
see Green-	{	Millboro'	Bath	
briar		Mill Creek	Berkley	93
Lewis's Store	Spottsylvania	Miller's Tavern	Essex	127
Lewisville	Brunswick	Mill Farm, or		
Lexington	Rockbridge	Turner's	{ Caroline	95
Liberty	Bedford	Mill		
Lilley Point	King Wm.	Mill Rose	Amherst	193
Lindsay's Store	Albemarle	Millville	King George	90
Little Cape	{ Hampshire	Millwood	Frederick	64
Casson		Milton	Albemarle	137
Little Ply- mouth	{ King and Qn.	Mockinson	{ Washington	
Lloyd's	Essex	Gap		
Lombardy		Monongahela	{ Mononga- Glades	
Grove, see	{	Monroe c. h.	{ Monroe	292
Terryville		or Union		
Loretto or	{ Essex	Montague	Essex	133
Pittsville		Montgom. c.h.	Montgom.	298
Louisa c. h.	Louisa	Moorfield's	Hardy	150
Lovington	Nelson	Morgansville	Nottoway	193
Luckett's	Orange	Morgantown	Monongalia	219
Lunenburg c. h.	Lunenburg	Morrisville	Fauquier	71
Lynchburg	Campbell	Mount Hope	Shenandoah	97
M'Farland's	Lunenburg	Mount Horeb	Nelson	170
M'Gaheys- town	{ Rockingham.	Mount Laurel	Halifax	256
M'Whar- ton's	{ Harrison	Mount Pleasant	Shenandoah	
Mills		Mouth of		
Madison c. h.	Morgan	Cow Pasture	{ Botetourt	
Manchester	Chesterfield	Mundellsville	Shenandoah	131
Marshallsville	Mecklinbg.	Natural bridge	Rockbridge	221
Martinsburg	Berkley	N. Baltimore	Fauquier	44
Martin's Store	Nelson	Newbern	Montgomery	324
Martinsville or Henry	{ Henry	Newby's	{ Culpepper	
c. h.		Cross Roads		
		New Canton	Buckingham	188
		New Found		
		Mills	{ Hanover	98

New Kent c. h.	New Kent	158	Pedlar's Mills	Amherst	228
New London	Campbell	238	Pendleton c.		
New Market	Shenandoah	128	h. or Frank-	Pendleton	190
New Market	Prince Wm.	27	lin		
New Salem	Harrison	250	Penn's Store	Patrick	342
New Store	Buckingham	219	Percival's	Brunswick	191
Newtown	King & Qn.	105	Perkinsonville	Amelia	192
Newtown	Frederick	86	Petersburg	Dinwiddie	147
New York	Albemarle	164	Piney Grove	Southampton	215
Nineveh or	Frederick	84	Pittsville		
Compton's			or Loretto		
Store			Pittsylvania		
Nolands Ferry	Loudon		c. h.	Pittsylvania	281
Norfolk	Norfolk	229	Pittsylvania		
Northamp-	Northamptn.	255	old c. h. or	Pittsylvania	319
ton c. h.			Calland's		
North End	Matthews	184	Store		
Northumber-	Northum-	156	Pleasant Grove	Lunenburg	236
land c. h.			Pleasant Valley	Fairfax	35
North W. R.	Norfolk	261	Plough and	Augusta	164
Bridge			Harrow		
Oak Grove	Lunenburg	210	Point Pleasant	Mason	422
Oak Hill or	Fauquier	67	Port Republic	Rockingham	146
Ashe's			Port Royal	Caroline	80
Store			Portsmouth	Norfolk	232
Oaks	Hanover		Pottiesville	Louisa	98
Occoquan	Prince Wm.	24	Powhatan	Powhatan	156
Offutt's	Hampshire		c. h. or		
Orange c. h.	Orange	108	Scottsville		
Orange	Orange	94	Price's Mills	Louisa	122
Springs or			Prince Ed-	Prince Edw.	209
GumSprings			ward c. h.		
Otter Bridge	Bedford	245	Prospect	Prince Edw.	229
Overalls	Shenandoah		Prospect Hill	Fairfax	15
Owen's Tavern	Middlesex		Prunty Town	Harrison	254
Oxford	Caroline	93	Pughtown	Frederick	87
Paddytown	Hampshire	143	Quarrelsville	Brunswick	195
Paineville	Amelia	200	Raine's Tavern	Cumberld.	199
Parham's Store	Sussex	175	Randolph c.		
Paris	Fauquier	56	h. see		
Parkersburg	Wood	329	Beverly		
or Wood			Rappahan-	Caroline	
c. h.			nock Aca-		
Patrick c. h.	Patrick	363	demy		
Pattonsburg	Botetourt	234	Reid's Store	Campbell	258

Richardson's	Brunswick	248	Somerville	Fauquier
Richmond	Henrico	124	Southerland's	Dinwiddie
Richmond c.h.	Richmond	122	South Hill	Mecklinburg
Rising Sun,			South Quay	Nansemond 213
see Timber-			Spanish Grove	Mecklinbg. 254
lake's Store			Speed and	
Roberts' Store	Halifax	278	Wilson's	Halifax 260
RockHill Mills	Fayette		Store	
Rockingham			Spottsylvania	Spottsylvania 73
c.h. see Har-			c. h.	
risonburg			Springfield	Loudon 31
Rocky Mills	Lunenburg		Springfield	Hampshire 131
Rocky Mount	Franklin	302	Spring Hill	Chesterfield 149
Romney	Hampshire	123	Springhill	Fauquier
Rose Mills	Amherst		Stafford c. h.	Stafford 47
Rough Creek			Stafford, or	
Church	Charlotte	245	Spotted	Stafford 68
Rumford			Tavern	
Academy	King Wm.	125	Standardsville	Orange 118
Russel c. h.	Russel	405	Staunton	Augusta 171
Salem	Botetourt	269	Stevensburg	Culpeper 83
Salem	Fauquier	63	Stony Point	Albemarle 573
Sandy Fork	Mecklinburg	275	Strasburg	Shenandoah 96
Sandy Hook	Culpeper		St. Tammany's	Mecklinbg. 241
Scottsburg	Halifax	268	Suffolk	Nansemond 229
Scott's Ferry	Albemarle		Surry c. h.	Surry 187
Scott's Cross Roads	Fairfax	12	Sussex c. h.	Sussex 175
Shackelford's	King & Qn.	161	Sweet Springs	Monroe 267
Sheltonboro'	Pittsylvania	296	Tappahannock	Essex 117
Shelton's Store	Goochland	228	Tazewell c. h.	Tazewell 365
Sheppardstown	Jefferson	74	Tcaze's Valley	Kenhawa 370
Sherrard's Store, or	Hampshire		Terryville	Mecklinbg. 233
Blooming Mills			Thompson's	Hanover
Short Creek Brook			Store	
Shoulder's Hill	Nansemond		Thornburg	Spottsylvania 72
Shrewsbury	Kenhawa		Thornton's	
Simonsburg	Southamptn.	220	Gap	
Slate Mills	Culpeper	91	Thrasher's	
Smithfield	I. of Wight	207	Store	Loudon 55
Smith's Store	Greenville	208	Timber-	
Smith's Store	Fauquier	75	lake's Store,	
Snicker's Ferry	Frederick		or Rising Sun	Fluvanna 160
Snicker's Gap	Loudon	61	Tinsleyville	Goochland 173
			Traveller's	
			Repose	Greenbrier 219

Turners Mill		Wheeler's	Prince Ed-
see		Springs	ward 232
Mill Farm	}	Wheeling	Ohio 302
Union see		White Chim-	Caroline 94
Monroe c. h.		nies	
Union	Loudon	White Post	Frederick 87
Union Mills	Fluvanna	White Sul-	
Upperville	Loudon	phur	Greenbrier 253
Urbanna	Middlesex	Springs	
Variety	Nelson	Wilderness	Orange 88
Vielleboro'	Caroline	Williamsburg	James City 155
Village Hill	Nottoway	Wilmington	Fluvanna 182
Vineyard	Mecklinbg.	Winchester	Frederick 78
Walkerton	King & Qn.	Wocomico	Northum-
Ward's	Cabell	Church	berland 165
Warminster	Amherst	Wood c. h.	
Warm		Newport	see Parkersburg
Springs see		Parkersburg	
Bath c. h.		Woodroof's	Amherst 214
Warren	Albemarle	Woodstock	Shenandoah 108
Washington	Culpeper	Woodville	Culpeper 97
Waterford	Loudon	Wylliesburg	Charlotte 254
Wattsboro'	Lunenburg	Wythe c. h.	Wyeth 340
Waynesboro'	Augusta	Yancey's	
West Liberty	Ohio	Mills, or	
Westmore-	Westmore-	Key's Mills	
land c. h.	land	Yanceyville	Louisa 133
Westward Mills	Brunswick	Yorktown	York 187

## OHIO.

*Situation.* Between  $38^{\circ} 30'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $3^{\circ} 32'$  and  $7^{\circ} 40'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Lake Erie and Michigan Territory. South and south-east, Kentucky and Virginia. East, Pennsylvania. West, Indiana.

*Extent.* From north to south, 204 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

*Area.* About 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* On the north, nearly level, sloping towards Lake Erie. Middle, agreeably uneven, abounding with plains. South and south-east, elevated. In some places hilly.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, limestone, freestone, very abundant.

*Rivers.* Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Miami of the lakes, St. Mary's, Au Glaize, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cayaohoga, Chagrine, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneought, and Beaver.

*Soil.* Generally excellent, particularly in the south-west part of the state.

*Produce.* Wheat is the staple. Other grains, grasses, roots, and fruit in great profusion, hemp, flax, and some cotton.

*Climate.* Temperate and healthy. Heat of summer, moderate. Winters, mild. Spring and fall, delightful.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Townships.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Adams	9	9,434	West Union	224
* Ashtabula			Jefferson	
Athens	4	2,791	Athens tp.	840
Belmont	11	11,097	St Clairsville	
Butler	9	11,150	Hamilton	
Cayahoga	4	1,459	Cleveland tp.	547
Champaign	9	6,303	Urbanna	
* Clark			Greenville	
Clermont	8	9,965	Williamsburg tp.	1,251
Clinton	3	2,674	Wilmington	
Columbiana	17	10,878	New Lisbon	
* Coshocton			Coshocton	
* Dark				
Delaware	7	2,000	Delaware	
* Erie				
Fairfield	15	11,361	New Lancaster	
Fayette	4	1,854	Washington	
Franklin	8	3,486	{ Franklinton tp. { COLUMBUS	916 448
Gallia	12	4,181	Gallipolis	
Geauga	8	2,917	Chardon	
Guernsey	9	3,051	Cambridge	
Green	6	5,870	Zenia tp.	1,429
Hamilton	11	15,258	Cincinnati tp.	2,540
* Harrison				
Highland	7	5,766	Hillsborough	
* Huron				
Jefferson	15	17,260	Steubenville tp.	1,617
* Johnson				
Knox	5	2,149	Mount Vernon	
Licking	7	3,852	Newark tp.	539
Madison	6	1,603	New London	
* Medina				
Miami	6	3,941	Troy	
* Monroe				
Montgomery	7	7,722	Dayton tp.	1,746

Muskingum	11	10,036	Zanesville tp.	2,154
Pickaway	10	7,124	Circleville	
Portage	9	2,995	Ravenna	
Preble	7	3,304	Eaton	
* Richland			Mansfield	
Ross	16	15,514	Chillicothe tp.	1,369
Scioto	9	3,399	Portsmouth	
Stark	7	2,734	Canton tp.	846
Trumbull	19	8,671	Warren tp.	875
Tuscarawa		3,045	New Philadelphia	
Warren	5	9,925	Lebanon	
Washington	12	5,991	Marietta tp.	1,463
* Wayne			Wooster	
	43	320	230,760	

\* Laid out since the last Census was taken.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Achor	Jefferson		Capitina Creek	Belmont	
Adelphi	Ross	372	Cartwright	Fairfield	
Ashtabula	Ashtabula	387	Cats Creek	{ Washington	
Athens	Athens	357	Mills		
Aurora	Portage	356	Centreville	Montgomery	
Austin	Ashtabula		Chagrin River	Cayahoga	406
Austinburg	Ashtabula	380	Chardon	Geauga	
Bainbridge	Ross	435	Charleston or		
Barnesville	Belmont	323	Round Bottom Mills	{ Hamilton	513
Belpre	Washington	328			
Berkshire	Delaware	458	Chillicothe	Ross	417
Bethel	Clermont		Cincinnati	Hamilton	512
Big Bay Settlement	{ Johnson		Circleville	Pickaway	435
Bloomfield	Pickaway		Cleveland	Cayahoga	391
Boardman	Trumbull	316	Clinton	Knox	484
Boat Run	Clermont	525	Columbia	Hamilton	507
Bradshaw's	Belmont		Columbiana	Columbiana	321
Brookfield	Trumbull	344	Columbus	Franklin	460
Brown's			Conkling's		
Cross Roads	{ Ross	444	Conneaut	Ashtabula	413
Burton	Geauga	364	Coshocton	Muskingum	410
Cadiz	Jefferson	315	Crosby	Hamilton	533
Cambridge	Muskingum	355	Dayton	Montgom.	581
Canfield	Trumbull	310	Deer Creek	Franklin	443
Canton	Starke	472	Deerfield	Portage	338
			Delaware	Delaware	449
			Denmark	Ashtabula	379

Derby Creek	Madison	448	Lower San-	468
Dover	Cayahoga	406	dusky Gar-	
Eaton	Preble	568	rison	
Euclid	Cayahoga	399	M'Cutchens-	
Fairfield	Columbiana	322	ville	428
Faucett's town	Columbiana	317	Madison	Geauga 380
Feestown	Clermont	462	Madison	Hamilton
Ferguson's } Ferry	Johnson		Manchester	Adams 483
Forks of the } Muskingum	Coshcocton	411	Mansfield	Richland 493
Fort Ste-			Mantua	Portage 349
phens, see }			Marietta	Washington 317
Lower San-			Mesopotamia	Trumbull 349
dusky Gar-			Miami	Erie 500
rison			Middletown	Butler 557
Franklin	Warren	563	Milford	Clermont 517
Franklinton	Franklin	461	Milford	Hamilton 513
Fredericktown	Knox	490	Mill Creek	Cayahoga 385
Frithstown	Columbiana		Milton	Miami 596
Gallipolis	Gallia	426	Montgomery	Hamilton 528
Gnadenhutten	Tuscarawa	437	Morgan	Ashtabula 373
Granville	Licking	407	Morristown	Belmont 323
Greenfield	Highland	441	Mosser's	Tuscarawa 459
Greenville	Dark		Mount Pleasant	Jefferson 336
Grissel's	Columbiana		Mount Vernon	Knox 482
Hamilton	Butler	543	Mouth of Black River	{ Cayahoga
Harpersfield	Ashtabula	385	Musquito Creek	{ Trumbull 340
Hartford	Trumbull	349	Musser's Mills	Columbiana 303
Hillsboro'	Highland	452	Nelson	Trumbull
Hoover's Mills	Montgomery		Nelson	Portage
Hudson	Portage	368	Newark	Licking 400
Huron	Huron	468	New Boston	Champaign 594
Jefferson	Ashtabula	374	New Haven	Huron 490
Jefferson, see }	Ross		New Lancaster	Fairfield 416
Pickaway }			New Lisbon	Columbiana 310
Plains			New Market	Highland 460
Kindall	Stark	480	New Philada.	Tuscarawa 447
Kinsman	Trumbull	358	Newport	Washington
Lebanon	Warren	544	New Salem	Jefferson
Lexington	Preble	599	Newton	Licking
Liberty	Trumbull		North Bend	Hamilton 528
Little Beaver	Columbiana		Painesville	Geauga 364
London	Madison		Palmyra	Portage 343
Longbottom	Athens		Parkman	Geauga 341

Pickaway			Thompson's Salt Works	
Plains, or	Ross	433		Jefferson
Jefferson	Miami	607	Upper Sandusky	Indian
Piquatown	Franklin			
Pleasant	Washington	320	Urbanna	Champaign 474
Point Harmer	Trumbull	311	Vermillion	Huron
Poland	Scioto	461	Vernon, or	
Portsmouth	Portage	351	Smithfield	Trumbull 362
Ravenna	Ross		Vienna	Trumbull 339
Richmond	Warren		Warren	Trumbull 331
Ridgeville	Huron	472	Warrentown	Jefferson 299
Ripley			Washington	Guernsey 345
Round Bottom, see			Washington	Fayette 449
Charleston	Gallia	395	Waterford	Washington 334
Rutland	Columbiana	316	Wayne	
Salem	Muskingum		Waynesville	Warren 554
Salt Creek	Columbiana		West Union	Adams 475
Sandy Store			Wheatsboro'	Huron
Sciota Salt	Ross	447	White Eyes	
Springs			Plains, or	Coshocton
Sharon	Ashtabula		Oxford	
Smithfield, see Vernon			Williamsburg	Clermont 479
Smithfield	Jefferson		Williamsfield	Ashtabula 364
Somerset	Fairfield	398	Wilmington	Clinton
Springfield	Muskingum	381	Wilmington	Licking
Springfield	Hamilton		Windsor	Trumbull 356
Springfield	Champaign	586	Woodsfield	Monroe
Staunton or Troy	Miami	603	Wooster	Wayne 378
Stedmansville	Athens		Worthington	Franklin 434
Steubenville	Jefferson	290	Xenia	Greene 568
Stow	Portage	363	Yellow Springs	Greene 601
St. Clairsville	Belmont	313	Youngstown	Trumbull 317
Tarloton	Fairfield	431	Zanesville	Muskingum 375

## KENTUCKY.

*Situation.* Between 36° 30' and 39° 5' N. lat. and 4° 48' and 12° 20' W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois territory. South, Virginia and Tennessee. East, Virginia. West, Illinois and Missouri territories.

*Extent.* From north to south, 138 miles; from east to west, 300 miles.

*Area.* 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Generally uneven; some of it rough and hilly; towards the east, spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

*Rivers.* Ohio, Mississippi, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Rolling, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

*Minerals.* Iron, coal, limestone, lead, copperas, alum, and salt.

*Soil.* Every kind, from the best to the worst. A great proportion is good and a considerable part excellent.

*Produce.* Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, fruit, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton.

*Climate.* Agreeable. The thermometer seldom rises above 80 in summer, or falls below 25 in winter.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Adair	6,011	Columbia	175
Barren	11,286	Glasgow	244
* Bath			
Boone	3,608		
Bracken	3,451	Augusta	255
Breckenridge	3,430		
Bourbon	18,009	Paris	838
Butler	2,181		
Bullet	4,311		
Clarke	11,519	Winchester	538
Casey	3,285	Liberty	33
Campbell	3,060	Newport	413
Christian	11,020	Hopkinsonville	131
Cumberland	6,191	Burkesville	106
Clay	2,398		
Caldwell	4,268		
Estill	2,082		
Fayette	21,370	Lexington	4,326

Franklin	8,013	FRANKFORT	1,099
Fleming	8,947		
Floyd	3,485	Prestonville	32
Gallatin	3,307	Port William	120
Greenup	2,369		
Green	6,735	Greensburg	132
Grayson	2,301		
Garrard	9,186	Lancaster	260
Henry	6,777	Newcastle	125
Harrison	7,752	Cynthiana	369
Henderson	4,703	Henderson	159
Harden	7,531	Elizabeth Town	181
Hopkins	2,964	Madisonville	37
Jessamine	8,377	Nicholasville	158
Jefferson	13,399	Louisville	1,357
Knox	5,875	Barboursville	55
* Lexington			
Livingston	3,674	Smithland	99
Lewis	2,357		
Lincoln	8,676		
Logan	12,123	Russelville	532
Mason	12,459	Washington	815
Mercer	12,630	Danville	432
Madison	15,540	Richmond	366
Muhlenburg	4,181	Greenville	75
Montgomery	12,975	Mountsterling	325
Nicholas	4,898		
Nelson	14,078	Beardstown	821
Ohio	3,682	Hartford	110
Pulaski	6,897		
Pendleton	3,061	Falmouth	121
Rockcastle	1,731		
Scott	12,419	Georgetown	529
Shelby	14,837	Shelbyville	424
* Union			
Wayne	5,430	Monticello	37
Washington	13,248	Springfield	249
Warren	11,937	Bowling-green	154
Woodford	9,659	Versailles	488
	406,511		

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Adair c. h.	Adair	680	Elizabeth-		
Allen c. h.			town, see Har-		
Arnold's	Pendleton	551	den c. h.		
Augusta	Bracken	514	Ellisville or		
Bairdstown	Nelson	637	Lower Blue		
Barbourville	Knox	561	Lick	Nicholas	519
Bath c. h.	Bath		Estill c. h.	Estill	567
Berry's Lick	Logan	786	Everett's House	Lewis	
Boone c. h.	Boone	514	Ewingville	Christian	792
Boone's Station	Fayette	580	Falmouth, or		
Bourbonton			Pendleton c.h.	Pendleton	551
see Paris			Flagg Springs	Cumberland	680
Bowling Green	Warren	724	Fleming c. h.	Fleming	518
Brackenridge			Flinn's Fork	Caldwell	796
c. h. see Har-			Frankfort	Franklin	587
denburg			Gaines	Boone	
Bridgefield	Shelby	612	Georgetown	Scott	570
Bullettsburg	Boone	517	Glasgow	Barren	694
Burkesville	Cumberland	708	Grangerville	Harden	726
Butler	Butler	428	Great Crossings	Scott	575
Campbell c. h.			Greensburg,	Green	664
see Newport			or Green c. h.		
Cassedy's Creek	Nicholas	533	Greenup c. h.	Greenup	456
Catlettsburg	Greenup	455	Greenville	Muhlenburg	761
Centreville	Livingston	834	Hardenburg,		
Christian c. h.			or Bracken-	Bracken-	
or Hopkinst-			ridge c. h.	ridge	700
ville		784	Harden c. h.		
Cynthiana	Harrison	573	or Elizabeth-	Harden	662
Clay c. h. or	Clay	666	town		
Manchester			Harrodsburg	Mercer	590
Covington	Campbell		Hartford	Ohio	737
Cumberland	Cumberland		Hazlepatch or	Knox	586
c. h. or			Rice's		
Burkesville			Henderson	Henderson	776
Danville	Mercer	600	Henry c. h.		
Dripping	Warren	708	see New Cas-		
Springs			tle		
Eddy Grove	Caldwell	806	Hopkins c. h.		
Eddyville	Caldwell	816	see Madison-		

Isbellsville		767	Olympian		
Lancaster	Garrard	614	Springs	Bath	508
Langford, or	Rock Cas-		Paint Lick	Garrard	604
Rock Castle	tle	640	Paris, or	Bourbon	540
Lewisburg	Muhlenburg	752	Bourbontown		
Lewis c. h.	Lewis	489	Patesville	Bracken-	
Lexington	Fayette	559		ridge	715
Litchfield	Grayson	620	Portwilliam	Gallatin	578
Little Sandy	Greenup	470	Pulaski	Pulaski	656
Salt Works	Caldwell	815	Ramsay's Ferry	Lexington	
Long Creek	Caldwell		Richmond	Madison	592
Long Reach	Caldwell		Rocky Ridge	Christian	796
Louisville	Jefferson	639	Russelville	Logan	749
Lower Blue			Salem	Livingston	838
Lick, see El-			Shelby	Bath	
lisville			Shelbyville	Shelby	609
Madisonville,	Hopkins	781	Shelburne Mills	Bath	
or Hopkins			Shepherdsville	Bullitt	659
c. h.			Slate Creek	Montgome-	
Manchester,			Iron Works	ry	499
see Clay c. h.			Smalley's or		
Martinsburg	Hopkins	791	Minerva	Bracken	508
May's Lick	Mason	507	Smithland	Livingston	854
Maysville	Mason	495	Smith's Ferry	Ohio	756
Middleburg	Nelson	626	Somerset	Pulaski	
Middletown	Jefferson	627	Springfield	Washington	628
Millersburg	Bourbon	532	Stanford	Lincoln	632
Minerva	Mason	506	Stockden's	Cumberland	560
Morganfield	Union		Valley		
Morgan's	Muhlenburg	773	Stonesboro'	Greene	649
Mount Ster-	Montgome-		Thomas's	Christian	808
ling, or Mont-	ry	555	Upper Blue	Fleming	522
gomery c. h.			Lick.		
Mount Ver-			Vanceburg	Lewis	
non, see Lang-			Versailles	Woodford	571
ford					
Mount Zion	Henderson	809	Washington	Mason	499
Newcastle, or	Henry	617	Wayne c. h.	Wayne	650
Henry c. h.			Williamsburg	Mason	508
Newport	Campbell	513	Winchester	Clarke	570
Nicholasville	Jessamine	571	Yellow Banks	Ohio	744

## TENNESSEE.

*Situation.* Between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat. and  $49^{\circ} 26'$  and  $13^{\circ} 5'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Virginia and Kentucky. South, Georgia and Mississippi Territory. East, North Carolina. West, Missouri Territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 102 miles; from east to west, 420 miles.

*Area.* 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Eastern part mountainous. Middle part hilly. Western part mostly level.

*Rivers.* Cumberland, Holstein, Tennessee, Clinch, Notachucky, French Broad, Hiwassee, Duck, Redfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, coal, copperas, alum, nitre, lead, and some silver.

*Soil.* In the eastern part, on the mountains, poor, but there are many rich valleys. It improves in the middle, and the western part is rich.

*Produce.* Cotton is the staple. Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, and fruit.

*Climate.* Among the mountains delightful. Middle, temperate and agreeable. Western part, hot in summer, and mild in winter.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE  
EAST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	No. Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
Anderson	3,959	
Bledsoe	8,839	Marysville
Blount	3,259	Maryville
Campbell	2,668	
Carter	4,190	Elizabethtown
Claiborne	4,798	Tazewell
Cocke	5,154	Newport
Granger	6,397	Rutledge
Greene	9,713	Greenville
Hawkins	7,643	Rogersville
Jefferson	7,309	Dandridge

Knox	10,171	KNOXVILLE
Rhea	2,504	Washington
Roane	5,581	Kingston
Sevier	4,595	Sevierville
Sullivan	6,847	Blountsville
Washington	7,740	Jonesborough

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101,367

## WEST TENNESSEE.

Bedford	8,242	Shelbyville
Davidson	15,608	NASHVILLE
Dickson	4,516	
Franklin	5,730	Winchester
Giles	4,546	Pulaski
Hickman	2,583	
Humphrey	1,511	
Jackson	5,401	Williamson
Lincoln	6,104	Fayetteville
Montgomery	8,021	Clarkesville
Maury	10,359	Columbia
Overton	5,643	Monroe
Robertson	7,270	Springfield
Rutherford	10,265	Jefferson
Sumner	13,792	Gallatin
Smith	11,649	Dixon's Springs
Stuart	4,262	
Wilson	11,952	Lebanon
Williamson	13,153	Franklin
White	4,028	Sparta
Warren	5,725	M'Minville

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160,360

The following counties have been laid out since the last census was taken.  
 Greenville  
 Wayne

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns,	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Bean's Creek	Franklin		Franklin		Williamson 769
Bean's Station	Granger	502	Gallatin		Sumner 725
Blackburn's Springs	{ Jackson	667	Gordon's Ferry	Hickman	797
Bledsoe c. h.	Bledsoe	647	Greenville	Sumner	
Blountsville or	{ Sullivan	428	Guthrie's	Greenville	
Sullivan c. h.	{ Sullivan	450	Harpeth	Williamson	
Boat Yard, or	{ Sullivan		Hartsville	Sumner	709
Rossville	{ Sullivan		Hartley's	Rhea	633
Brookhill	Montgomery		Hawkins c. h.	{	
Burrville, see	{		see Rogers-	{	
Clinton	{		ville	{	
Cairo or Crag- font	{ Sumner	720	Hendersonville	Sumner	736
Campbell's Station	{ Knox	562	Hiwassee	{	625
Carter c. h. see	{		Garrison	{	
Elizabethtown	{		Hickman c. h.	Hickman	783
Carthage	Smith	693	Humphrey c.h.	Humphrey	785
Charlotte	Dickson	757	Interville	Maury	
Cheek's Cross Roads	{ Hawkins	503	Jackson c. h.	Jackson	680
Clarksville	Montgomery	811	Jefferson	Rutherford	722
Clinton, or	{ Anderson	566	Jonesboro'	Washington	449
Burrville	{		Kavanaugh	Wilson	709
Columbia	Maury	817	Kingston	Roane	587
Cumberld. Gap	Claiborne	531	Knoxville	Knox	547
Dandridge	Jefferson	525	Lebanon	Wilson	729
Dixon's Springs	Smith	704	Liberty	Smith	780
Dover or Stu- art c. h.	{ Stuart	856	Lynn Creek	Giles	
Dunlapsville	Roane	597	M'Allister's	{	
Elizabeth- town, or Carter	{ Carter	450	Cross Roads	{	
Elktown	Giles		M'Bee's Ferry	Knox	532
Fayetteville	Lincoln		M'Minville	Warren	682
Fishingford	{ Bedford	803	Marysville	Knox	562
Cross Roads	{		Massinggales	Sullivan	439
Fort Blount, or	{ Smith	688	Metcalfsboro'	Franklin	
Williamsburg	{		Middletown	Sullivan	439
			Moonesburg	Hawkins	
			Murfreesboro'	Jefferson	704
			Nashville	Davidson	751
			Newport	Cocke	515
			Old Salt	{ Lincoln	
			House	{ Lincoln	795

Overton c. h.	{ Overton	780	Stuart c. h.	{
or Munroe			see Dover	
Palmyra	Montgomery	826	Sullivan c. h. see	{
Port Royal	Montgomery	799	Blountsville	{
Pulaski	Giles	787	Tazewell	Claiborne 518
Readyville	Rutherford	760	Tellico	Blount 592
Rhea c. h.	Rhea	617	Vernon, or	{ Hickman
Riceville	Roane	601	Hickman	
Richland Creek	Giles		Walnut cove	Anderson 582
Roane's Creek	Carter	516	Warren c. h.	{
Rogersville or	{ Hawkins	477	see M'Minville	{
Hawkins c. h.			Warrensburg	Greene 491
Rossville, see	{		Wayne c. h.	Wayne 799
Boat Yard	{		White c. h.	White 709
Round Lick	Smith		White Plains	White 660
Rutledge	Granger	512	White's Creek	Rhea
Sevier c. h.	Sevier	574	Williamsburg	{
Shaver	Sullivan		see Fort	{
Shelbyville	Bedford	790	Blount	{
Sinking Springs	Overton	750	Winchester	Franklin 746
Springfield	Robertson	779	Wood	Warren

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Situation.* Between  $33^{\circ} 45'$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ}$  E. and  $6^{\circ} 50'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Virginia. South, South Carolina and Georgia. East, Atlantic ocean. West, Tennessee.

*Extent.* From north to south, 120 miles; from east to west, 345 miles.

*Area.* 45,000 square miles, or 28,800,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Below the head of tide water, low and sandy, abounding with swamps. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven; in many places hilly. Among the mountains many fertile valleys and rich scenery.

*Rivers.* Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Pamlico, Nuse, Black, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad.

*Minerals.* Iron, limestone, cobalt, gold.

*Soil.* Low part, sandy and barren, but many fertile spots on the banks of rivers. In the middle, much of it good. Among the mountains poor, but some fertile valleys.

*Produce.* Cotton, tobacco, grain, grass, fruit.

*Climate.* In the low country, hot in summer. Often unhealthy in fall. Mild and agreeable in winter. In the upper country, the climate improves, and among the mountains it is delightful.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Anson	8,831	Wadesborough
Ash	3,694	
Beaufort	7,203	Washington
Bertie	11,218	Windsor
Bladen	5,671	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	4,778	Brunswick
Buncombe	9,277	Ashville
Burke	11,007	Morgantown
Cabarras	6,158	Concord
Camden	5,347	Jonesburg
Carteret	4,823	Beauford
Caswell	11,757	Leasburg
Chatham	12,977	Pittsborough
Chowan	5,297	Edenton
Columbus	3,022	Whitesville
Craven	12,676	Newbern
Cumberland	9,382	Fayetteville
Currituck	6,985	Indiantown
Duplin	7,863	Sarecto
Edgecomb	12,423	Tarborough
Franklin	10,166	Louisburg
Gates	5,965	C. H.
Granville	15,576	Williamsborough
Green	4,867	C. H.
Guilford	11,420	Martinville
Halifax	15,620	Halifax
Haywood	2,780	
Hertford	6,052	Wynton
Hyde	6,029	Germantown
Iredel	10,972	Statesville
Johnson	6,867	Smithfield
Jones	4,968	Trenton
Lenoir	5,572	Kington
Lincoln	16,359	Lincolnton
Martin	5,987	Williamston
Mecklinburg	14,272	Charlotte
Moore	6,367	Alfordstown
Montgomery	8,430	Henderson
Nash	7,268	C. H.
New Hanover	11,465	Wilmington
Northampton	13,082	C. H.
Qnslow	6,669	Swansborough

Orange	20,135	Hillsborough
Pasquotank	7,674	Nixonton
Person	6,642	Roxboro'
Pitt	9,169	Greenville
Perquimans	6,052	Hartford
Randolph	10,112	C. H.
Richmond	6,695	Rockingham
Robeson	7,528	Lumberton
Rockingham	10,316	Danbury
Rowan	21,543	Salisbury
Rutherford	13,202	Rutherfordton
Sampson	6,620	C. H.
Stokes	11,645	Upper Sara
Surry	10,366	Salem
Tyrrel	3,364	Elizabethtown
Wake	17,086	RALEIGH
Warren	11,004	Warrenton
Washington	3,464	Plymouth
Wayne	8,687	Waynesboro'
Wilkes	9,054	Wilkes C. H.
	555,500	
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## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Town.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Adams			Bethania	Stokes	376
Albright's	Orange	327	Brinkleysville	Halifax	
Alexandriana	Mecklinbg.	454	Brown's Store	Caswell	277
Alfordsville	Robeson	387	Brownsville	Granville	268
Allemane	Guilford	334	Bryant'sx Roads	Northampn.	242
Allentown	Montgomery	404	BuckhornFalls	Chatham	
Anderson's	{ Caswell		Buffaloe	Lincoln	454
Store			Burrtown	Rutherford	498
Ashe c. h.	{		Cabarras c.		
see Jeffer-			h. see		
tonson			Concord		
Ashville	Buncombe	554	Campbell's	{ Iredell	444
Averysboro'	Cumberld.	322	Grove		
Baird's Forge	Burke	507	Carthage,	{ Moore	381
Bath	Beaufort	324	or Moore		
Beatty's Bridge	Bladen		c. h.		
Beattiesford	Lincoln	449	Caswell c. h.	Caswell	324
Beauford	Carteret	396	Chappel Hill	Orange	315
Belford or	{ Nash	259	Charlotte	Mecklinburg	448
Sill's Store			Chatham c.		
Bensborough	Pitt	278	h. or Pitts-	{ Chatham	323
Berrysville	Mecklinbg.	460	boro'		

Cherry Plains	Wake	308	Greenville	Pitt	291
Clark's Store	Bertie	301	Grovehill	Warren	249
Claytonsville	Buncombe	579	Halifax	Halifax	220
Clemmon's Bridge	Rowan	398	Hamilton, or Hogton	Martin	264
Clover Garden	Chatham	316	Hamptonville	Surry	411
Cochran's Store	Person	284	Harrison's Store	Franklin	
Coleraine	Bertie	261	Haw River	Orange	322
Columbus c. h.	Columbus		Haywoodsboro	Chatham	317
Concord, or Cabarras	Cabarras	428	Haywood c. h.	Haywood	595
c. h.			Hendersontown	Montgom'y.	440
Cowper's Hill	Robertson	397	Hertford	Perquimans	305
Cunning- ham's Store	Person		High Rock	Rockingham	
Currituck c. h.	Currituck	273	Hillsboro'	Orange	298
Cypress Bridge	Chatham	340	Hogton, see Hamilton		
Dancey's Store	Northamptn.	216	Houstonville	Iredell	419
Deep Creek	Pasquotank		Huntersville	Lincoln	484
Dobson's x Roads	Stokes	367	Huntsville	Surry	393
Donaldson's	Rowan		Indiantown	Currituck	283
Duplin c. h.	Duplin	403	Jamestown	Guilford	352
Duplin old c. h.	Duplin	391	Jefferson- sonton, or Ashe c. h.	Ashe	484
Dupreesville	Northamptn.	206	Jonesburg	Camden	293
Edenton	Chowan	289	Jones's Ferry	Northampt'n.	220
Edwards	Ashe		Jones's Store	Warren	240
Elizabeth City	Pasquotank	297	Kincannon's Works	Surry	408
Elizabethtown	Bladen	385	Kinston	Lenoir	365
Ellisville	Warren	241	Laurel Hill	Richmond	387
Enfield	Halifax	238	Leasburg	Caswell	295
Erwinsville	Rutherford	504	Lee's Mills	Washington	301
Fair Bluff	Columbus		Leesville		
Falls of		230	Le May's x Roads or Nut- tal's Store	Granville	280
Roanoke			Lenox Castle	Rockingh'm	324
Fallstown	Iredell	446	Lexington	Rowan	399
Fayetteville	Cumberland	347	Lincolnton	Lincoln	467
Fidlysville	Mecklinbg.	486	Lindley's Store	Orange	316
Fishing Creek	Wilkes	460	Log House	Hyde	
Fort Defiance	Wilkes	475	Landing		
Gates c. h.	Gates	258	Louisburg	Franklin	256
Germanton					
Germantown	Stokes	367			
Greensboro'	Guilford	346			

Lumberton	Robeson	380	Onslow c. h.	Onslow	400
M'Auley's Store	{ Montgom'y.	430	Palmyra	Martin	270
Mackeysville	Burke	519	Panther's creek	Surry	390
M'Millars	Ashe		Patrick's Mills	Craven	379
M'Queen's Store	{ Robeson	394	Patricksville	Guilford	337
Maconsville	Northamptn.	240	Patterson's Store	{ Franklin	
Marley's Store	Sampson		Peace's House	Granville	
Marsh Castle	B aden	320	Phillips' Store	Nash	236
Marshallsville	Anson	414	Pitch Landing	Hertford	251
Martinsburg	Surry		Pittsboro' see		
Martinsville	Guilford	351	Chatham	{	
Mason Hall	Orange	310	c. h.		
Mattamuskeet	Hyde	380	Plymouth	Washington	315
Mearnes'	{		Providence	Mecklinbg.	462
Chappell			Putney's Store	Northamp'n	209
Merritsville, or Oxford	{ Granville	263	Raleigh	Wake	287
Mill Grove	Cabarras	436	Randolph c. h.	Randolph	361
Mock's Old Field	{ Rowan	370	Ransom's Bridge	{ Halifax	251
Mohaffey's	Lincoln	461	Red House	Caswell	313
Montpellier	Richmond		Red Shoals	Stokes	385
Montrose	Cumberld.	379	Reid's Store	Moore	345
Mooresboro'	Rutherford	528	Richmond c.h.	Richmond	402
Morgantown	Burke	489	Rockford	Surry	411
Mount Airy	Surry	414	Rocking-	{ Rockingham	341
Mount Mourne	Iredell	441	ham c. h.		
Mount Pleasant	Rockingh'm	351	Rocky Springs	Rockingham	361
Mount Tirzah	Person	285	Roxboro' or	{ Person	295
Murfreesboro'	Hertford	230	Person c. h.		
Murraysville	Buncombe	526	Royals	Sampson	
Nash c. h.	Nash		Rutherfordton	Rutherford	513
Newbern	Craven	351	Salem	Stokes	378
New Garden	Robinson		Salisbury	Rowan	405
New Hope	Wayne	349	Sampson c.h.	Sampson	382
New Lebanon	Camden	285	Sandy Point	Wayne	293
New Market	Bertie	290	Scotland Neck	Halifax	240
Nicholson's house	{		Scull Camp	Surry	400
Nixonton	Pasquotank	311	Sesscem's Bridge	{ Edgcombe	280
Norman's Store	Granville	276	Sill's Store,		
Northamptn. c. h.	{ Northamptn.	232	see Bed-		
			ford		
			Skinnersville	Washington	350
			Smithfield	Johnson	314

Smithville	Brunswick	463	Warrenton	Warren	231
Sneedsboro'	Richmond	415	Washington	Beaufort	316
Snow C. I.	Stokes	383	Waynesboro'	Wayne	339
Works			Waynesville		
Snowhill	Worcester	307	see Haywood		
Society Hill	Iredell		c. h.		
South Washington	{		Webbs	Stokes	345
			West Brook	Bladen	
Spring Hill	Lenoir	400	Westraysville	Nash	276
Springville	Montgom'y.	451	West's	Caswell	
Stagville	Orange	283	Whitehall	Mecklinbg.	457
Statesville	Iredell	433	White Oak	Rutherford	
Sterlingville	Granville	267	White Plains	Granville	
Summerfield	Guilford	339	Wilkes	Wilkes	451
Swansboro'	Onslow	393	Williamsboro'	Granville	251
Tarborough	Edgecombe	266	Williams' Store	Anson	334
Tate's Store	Halifax	248	Williamston	Martin	276
Tombstone	Bertie	291	Williamsville	Person	298
Trent Bridge	Jones	389	Wilmington	N. Hanover	433
Trenton	Jones	371	Wilton	Hillsboro'	
Tyson's Store	Moore	366	Windsor	Bertie	283
Wadesboro'	Anson	429	Winton	Hertford	242
Warm Springs	Buncombe	586	Woodstock	Hyde	354

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Situation.* Between  $32^{\circ} 6'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $1^{\circ} 30'$  and  $60^{\circ} 25'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north and north-east, North Carolina. South east, Atlantic ocean. South-west, Georgia.

*Extent.* From north to south, 162 miles; from east to west, 216.

*Area.* 28,700 square miles, or 18,368,000 acres.

*Face of the country.* Below the head of tide waters, level and swampy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, variegated. Among the mountains, romantic and beautiful.

*Rivers.* Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Santee, Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, Broad, Tyger, Enoree, Saluda, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Cambahee, Coosawatchie, and Savannah.

*Minerals.* Iron, lime-stone, slate, soap-stone, rock crystal, flint, fuller's earth, emery, marl, lead, and copper.

*Soil.* In the low country, sandy, but exceedingly fertile in bottoms, and on the borders of rivers. In the upper country, a considerable portion of it good.

*Produce.* Cotton and rice are staples. Grain, grass, fruits, and roots.

*Climate.* In the low country the summers are hot and sultry, with mild winters. In the upper country, the summers are more temperate, and among the mountains the climate is delightful.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Districts.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Abbeville	21,150	Abbeville	
* All Saints			
Barnwell	12,280		
Beaufort	25,887	Beaufort	1,000
Charleston city	24,711		
Charleston district	38,468		
Chester	11,479	Chester	
Chesterfield	5,564		
* Claremont			
* Clarendon			
Colleton	26,359		

Darlington	9,047		
Edgefield	23,160		
Fairfield	11,857	Fairfield	
Georgetown	15,679	Georgetown	2,000
Greenville	13,133	Greenville	
Horry	4,349		
Kershaw	9,867	Camden	1,000
Lancaster	6,318		
Laurens	14,982	Laurens	
Lexington	6,641		
* Liberty			
* Marion			
Marlborough	4,966	Marlborough	
Mason	8,884		
Newbury	13,964	Newbury	
Orange	13,229	Orangeburg	
Pendleton	22,897	Pendleton	
* Pinckney			
Richland	9,027	COLUMBIA	1,500
Spartan	14,259	Spartanburg	
* St. Peters			
Sumpter	19,054	Statesburg	
Union	10,995	Union	
Williamsburg	6,871	Williamsburg	
York	10,052	York	
<hr/>			
36	415,115		

\* Laid out since the last Census was taken.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Abbeville c. h.	Abbeville	624	Blairsville		Pinckney
Alexander's	York	488	Bolles' Store		Pendleton
Andersonville			Boyd's		Newbury 520
Ashford's Store	Fairfield	516	Bradleysville		Sumpter
Barefield's, or } Newsum's }	Liberty	412	Brownsville		Marlboro'
Barnwell c. h.	Barnwell	578	Buford's Bridge	Barnwell	592
Bachelor's }	Pendleton	615	Cairo		Lancaster 468
Retreat }			Cambridge		Abbeville 594
Beaufort	Beaufort	628	Camden		Kershaw 471
Beckamsville	Chester	480	Campbell's Mills	Abbeville	617
Belfast	Laurens	564	Carter's Crossings		474
Belle Air	Lancaster	471	Centreville		Pendleton 607
Bickley's Store	Abbeville	636	Charleston		Charleston 542
Blackstocks	Chester	512	Chatham		Chesterfield 429
Black Swamp	St. Peter's	412	Cheraw c. h.		Darlington 420

Chester c. h.	Chester	500	Huntsville	Laurens
Chesterfield c.h.	Chesterfield	439	Indian Fields	Colleton 570
Chiles	Abbeville	604	Indiantown	Wmsburg. 498
China Grove	Georgetown	461	Jacksonboro'	{ Colleton 575
Church Hill	Spartan	544	Cross Roads	
Clough Mills	Laurens	540	Jamesville	Clarendon 511
Columbia	Richland	506	King Creek	Barnwell 600
Conwayboro'	All Saints	462	Kingstree	Wmsboro' 500
Coosawhatchie	Beaufort	612	Lancaster c. h.	Lancaster 494
Cross Anchor	Spartan	545	Landsford	Chester Dist.
Cross Keys	Union	553	Laurens c. h.	Laurens 582
Crowsville	Spartan		Lewisville	Chester 487
Darlington c. h.	Darlington	445	Longmires Store	Edgefield 575
Devall's Store	Abbeville	642	Lower 3 Runs	Barnwell 627
Dorchester	Colleton	562	M'Cullochsville	Union 510
Double Branches	{ Pendleton	590	M'Danielsville	Spartan
Dubose's Ferry		465	M'Kinstry's	Fairfield 464
Duncansville	Barnwell	585	M'Linton	Abbeville 590
Dunklin's	Newbury		Manchester	Sumpter 501
Edgefield c. h.	Edgefield	563	Marion c. h.	Marion 426
Elim, or Parkersville	{ Edgefield	571	Marr's Bluff	Marion 432
Fairfield	Greenville		Meansville	Union 515
Fork Shoals, or Reedy	{ Greenville	594	Mechanicsville	Darlington 432
River Shoals			Millersburg	Kershaw 451
Four Mile Bridge	{ Barnwell		Monticello	Fairfield 539
Georgetown	Georgetown	482	Mountain Shoals	Laurens
Godfrey's Ferry	Marion		Mount Vintage	Edgefield 570
Golden Grove	Greenville	584	Nelson's Ferry	Charleston 529
Goshen Hill	Spartan		Nesbit's Iron W.	Spartan 531
Gowen's Store	Greenville	510	Newbury c. h.	Newbury 549
Granby	Lexington	509	New Hope	Spartan 548
Greenville c. h.	Greenville	567	Oak Hall	Greenville 525
Harleesville	Marion	448	O'Neal's	Union 561
Harrisburg	Lancaster	422	Orangeburg	Orange 548
Hatten's Ford	Pendleton	619	Orrsville	Pendleton 607
Henderson's, or Hopewell	{		Parkersville,	
Hendersonsville	Newbury	553	see Elim	{
Humphreysville	Union		Patterson's Store	Kershaw
Huntington	Laurens	560	Pea's Store	Fairfield 499
			Pendleton c. h.	Pendleton 599
			Peter's Pond	Edgefield 600
			Pickensville	Pendleton 581
			Pickensville	Union 490
			Pine Hill	York 476

Pocotaligo	Beaufort	606	Statesburg	Claremont	491
Pollardsville	Greenville		Stonesville	Greenville	580
Poolsville	Spartan	540	Stony point	Abbeville	606
Poplar Grove, or M'Morrie's Store	Newbury	546	St. James (Santee), see Tib Winn		
Port's Ferry	Marion	430	Sumpterville	Claremont	504
Price's Store	Spartan	538	Tanner's Hill	Newbury	
Rantole's			Thompson's		
Red Bank	Colleton		Tan Yard		
Edisto River			Thorn's Ferry	York	
Reedy River			Tib Winn, or		
Shoals, see Fork Shoals			St. James (Santee)	Charleston	508
Reedsville	Pendleton	591	Town Creek		
Remberston	Sumpter	519	Mills, see		
Richardson's	Edgefield	580	Peter's Pond		
Tavern			Traveller's Rest	Greenville	556
Richmond's	Chester	496	Turnpike	Greenville	530
Ridge	Edgefield	539	Union c. h.	Union	505
Robertville	Barnwell	596	Upper 3 Runs	Barnwell	600
Rocky Mount, see Beckmans- ville			Varennes	Pendleton	540
Rogersville	Pendleton	580	Vienna	Abbeville	649
Salem	Salem	514	Walnut Hill	Greenville	
Scuffletown	Laurens	572	Wells	Beaufort	634
Shackleford's Store, or	Spartan	544	Williamsboro'	Barnwell	570
Church Hill			Willington	Abbeville	575
Smith's Store	Spartan	544	Willow Grove	Sumpter	470
Spartanburg	Spartan	531	Willtown	Williamsbg.	464
Speedwell Mills	Barnwell	547	Winnfield or Marlboro'	Marlboro'	412
Springfield	York		Winsboro'	Fairfield	536
			York c. h.	York	478
			Young's Store	Lawrens	580

## GEORGIA.

*Situation.* Between north lat.  $30^{\circ} 30'$  and  $35^{\circ}$ ; and W. long  $3^{\circ} 50'$  and  $9^{\circ} 5'$

*Boundaries.* On the north, North Carolina and Tennessee. Northeast, South Carolina. South, Florida. East, the Atlantic Ocean. West, West Florida and Mississippi territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 300 miles; from east to west, 240.

*Area.* About 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Below the head of tide water, low and sandy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven. The mountains in the north-west abound with picturesque scenery.

*Rivers.* Savannah, Ogeechee, Canuche, Altamaha, Ohoope, Oconee, Appalachy, Oakmulgee, Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahouchy, Hio-wee, and Estenawry.

*Minerals.* Yellow ochre, near Milledgeville. Copper, near Greensburg.

*Soil.* In the low country, sandy, with rich lands in the swamps and on the rivers. In the upper country, various, much of it good.

*Produce.* Cotton the staple. Wheat and other grain, rice, and tobacco.

*Climate.* In the low country, hot, sultry summers. Winters, mild. Upper country, summers more temperate. Winters, agreeable. The finest climate in the United States is supposed to be about the boundary of Georgia and Tennessee.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Baldwin	6,356	MILLEDGEVILLE	1,257
Bryan	2,827	C. H.	
Bullock	2,305	Statesburgh	
Burke	10,858	Waynesborough	224
Camden	3,941	St. Mary's	585
Chatham	13,540	Savannah	5,215
Clarke	7,628	Athens	273
Columbia	11,242	Applington	
Effingham	2,586	Ebenezer	19
Elbert	12,156	Petersburg	332
* Emanuel			
Franklin	10,815	Carnesville	78
Glynn	3,417	Brunswick	

Greene	11,679	Greensborough	411
Hancock	13,330	Sparta	317
Jackson	10,569	Jeffersonton	70
Jasper	7,573	Monticello	220
Jefferson	6,111	Louisville	524
Jones	8,597	Clinton	85
Laurens	2,210	Dublin	
Liberty	6,228	Riceboro	
Lincoln	4,555	Lincolnton	108
* Madison		Danielsville	
M'Intosh	3,739	Darien	206
Montgomery	2,954	C. H.	
Morgan	8,369	Madison	229
Oglethorpe	12,297	Lexington	222
Pulaski	2,093	Hartford	
Putnam	10,029	Eatonton	180
Richmond	6,189	Augusta	2,476
Scriven	4,477	Jacksonborough	20
Tattnal	2,206	C. H.	
Telfair	744	C. H.	
Twigg <sup>s</sup>	3,405	Marion	
Walton	1,026		
Warren	8,725	Warrenton	123
Washington	9,940	Saundersville	
Wayne	676	C. H.	
Wilkes	14,887	Washington.	596
Wilkinson	2,154	Irwinton	

40

254,433

\* Laid out since last census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Alford's store	Hancock	668	Creek agency		737
Allison's store	Warren	611	Danielsville	Madison	651
Applington	Columbia	605	Darby's	Columbia	
Athens	Clarke	690	Darien	M'Intosh	723
Avarysville	Columbia	609	Dublin	Laurens	790
Augusta	Richmond	587	Eatonton,		
Birdsville	Burke	660	see Putnam		
Brownsburg	Columbia	612	c. h.		
Brunswick	Glynn	756	Elberton	Elbert	665
Bryan c. h.	Bryan	677	Fairfield	Putnam	
Cairnsville	Franklin	641	Filesburg	Jackson	724
Clarksboro	Jackson	708	Fort Hawkins		706
Clinton	Jones	695	Frederica	{ St. Simond's Island	740
Cook's Law office	{ Elbert	654	GoosePond,	{ or Strong's store	
Cornelius	Burke	650			Oglethorpe
Coweta		799			654

Goshen	Lincoln	633	Petersburg	Elbert	641
Grantsville	Green	650	Powellton	Hancock	665
Greensboro'	Green	662	Putnam c.h.	{ Putnam	693
Hartford	Pulaski		or Etonton		
High Shoals	Clarke	704	Ragan's	Baldwin	680
Irwinton	Wilkinson	670	Raysville	Columbia	617
Jacksonboro'	Scriven	642	Riceboro'	Liberty	692
Jeffersonton	Jackson	718	Robertsburg	Putnam	
Jefferson	Camden	786	Saundersville	Washington	666
Lebanon	Washington	680	Savannah	Chatham	660
Lexington	Oglethorpe	672	Shiver's Mills	Warren	
Liberty Hall	Morgan	720	Shoals of	{ Warren	675
Liberty Hill	Elbert	780	Ogeechee		
Lincolnton	Lincoln	627	Sparta	Hancock	651
Lockhart's	Lincoln	620	Spring Hill	Jefferson	706
Lonicard	Baldwin		St. Mary's	Camden	811
Louisville	Jefferson	642	Sunbury	Liberty	702
Madison, or }	Morgan	716	Sweet Water	Warren	608
Morgan c.h. }			Tattnal c. h.	Tattnal	
Mallory's sto.	Wilkes	642	Telfair c. h.		
Marion	Twigg	662	Tuckersville	Wayne	
Milledgeville	Baldwin	673	Walkersville	Lincoln	620
Mill Haven	Scriven	633	Warrenton	Warren	929
Mitchell's sto.	Oglethorpe	678	Washington	Wilkes	632
Mongtgomery c. h. or }	Montgomery	792	Watkinsville	Clarke	697
Cyprus creek			Waynesboro'	Burke	617
Monticello	Jasper	741	Whatley's	{ Morgan	711
Mount Vernon	Oglethorpe	667	Mills		
Mullen's Ford	Franklin	626	Williams'	Morgan	
			Wrightsboro'	Columbia	617

## LOUISIANA.

*Situation.* Between 29° and 33° N. lat. and 12° and 17° W. longitude.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Missouri and Mississippi territories. South, Gulf of Mexico. East, Mississippi territory, and Gulf of Mexico. West, Missouri territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 210.

*Area.* 48,000 square miles, or 30,540,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Level towards the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi, and abounding with swamps and prairies; towards the northwest undulating.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Pearl, Iberville, Plaquemines, Wachitta,

Atchafalaya, Black, Red, Teche, Vermillion, Mermonto, Calcasu, and Sabine.

*Soil.* Generally rich and fertile.

*Produce.* Cotton and sugar are staples. Every kind of grain, grass, fruit, and some indigo.

*Climate.* The summers in the lower part are hot and sultry. The upper part more temperate. Frost in winter is seldom seen.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Ascension	2219	Donaldsonville	200
Assumption	2472		
Avoyelles	1109		
Baton Rouge West	1463		
Concordia	2875	Concordia	200
Iberville	2679		
Interior of La Fourche	1995		
Natchitoches	2870	Natchitoches	600
Ouachitta	1077		
Ocatahoola	1164		
Orleans	24,552	NEW ORLEANS	17,242
Plaquemines	1549		
Point Coupee	4539		
Rapides	2300	Alexandria	300
St. Bernard	1020		
St. Charles	3291		
St. John Baptiste	2990		
St. James	3955		
St. Landre	5048	Opelousas	150
Opelousas	5		
St. Mary's & St. Martin's	7369	St. Martin's	150
Attacapas	5		
	76,556		

Add the four Parishes from  
the Mississippi Territory.

Baton Rouge East	10,000	Baton Rouge	800
New Feliciana		St. Francisville	400
St. Helena		Springfield	150
St. Tammany		C. H.	

26                    86,556

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Alexandria	Rapides	1499	German coast	St. Bernard P.	1275
Assumption	Par. of Assumption	1322	Godberry's	St. John Bap-	1286
Attakapas	Attakapas	1412	tavern	tiste Parish	
Belize	Plaquemine	1307	Iberville	Iberville	1318
Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge Par.	1327	La Fourche	Interior Parish	
Butler's		1256	Mount Arid	St. Helena	
Plantation			Natchitoches	Natchitoches	1627
Carlin settlement	Attakapas	1327	New Iberia	Attakapas	
Cash Clapp			New Orleans	New Orleans	1231
settlement			Ocatahoola	Ocatahoola	1313
Concordia	Concordia	1266	Opelousas	Opelousas	1452
Donaldsonvil.	Ascension Par.	1307	St. Francisvil.	New Feliciana	1328
Doylesville	N. Feliciana	1342	St. Martin's	Attakapas	1364
			St. Martinsvil.	Attakapas	1368
			Springfield	St. Helena	
			Webbsville		

## INDIANA.

This interesting country, lately denominated the Indiana territory, may be now considered as a *nineteenth state*, and such is the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and its commanding situation, that it will unquestionably become a very bright star in the galaxy of the republic. As it is calculated to attract considerable attention at the present moment, it may be satisfactory, in addition to the other particulars, to give the outlines of the *State Constitution*, which has been just framed by the convention.

**LEGISLATURE.**—*A House of Representatives* and *Senate*. The representatives to be elected annually, the senate every three years. Any person 21 years of age, and upwards, is eligible to be a representative—the senators must be 25 years of age. They must hold no office of profit when elected. The legislature to meet annually on the first Monday of December.

**EXECUTIVE.**—*A Governor* and *Lieutenant Governor*.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for three years, and may be *re-elected once*. The governor to receive a compensation of *one thousand dollars per annum*; the lieutenant-governor *two dollars per day* while the legislature is in session.

**JUDICIARY.**—A Supreme and Circuit Court. The supreme court to be composed of *three judges*, to be appointed by the governor and senate for *seven years*; to have appellate jurisdiction, and to sit at the seat of government, with a salary not exceeding *eight hundred dollars per annum*. The circuit courts to consist of a *presiding judge*, and *two associates*, who are to hold courts in each county. The presiding judge to be appointed by the joint ballot of the legislature for *seven years*; and the associates to be elected for seven years by the people.

*Sheriffs, Clerks, and Justices*, are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years—the clerks and justices for seven years.

*Militia Officers* to be elected by those subject to militia duty—all above colonel, by the commissioned officers.

*A State Bank* to be established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have 30,000 dollars in specie, each, before they go into operation.

*Involuntary slavery* is for ever excluded. The Constitution may be amended in 12 years, but never so as to permit of slavery.

**CORYDON** is to be the seat of government for nine years.

In passing the act for erecting the Indiana territory into a state, congress appropriated, in addition to the school section, an *entire township* of land for the support of a seminary of learning; and *four sections* for fixing the seat of the state government.

**Situation.** Between N. lat.  $37^{\circ} 45'$  and  $41^{\circ} 52'$ , and W. long.  $7^{\circ} 40'$  and  $10^{\circ} 47'$ .

**Boundaries.** On the north, Michigan territory, Lake Michigan, and North-west territory. South, Kentucky. East, Ohio. West, Illinois territory.

**Extent.** From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 138 miles.

**Area.** 34,000 square miles, or 21,760,000 acres.

**Face of the Country.** Hilly. Not mountainous. Scenery rich and variegated. Abounding with plains and large prairies.

**Rivers.** Ohio, Wabash, White Water, Tippecanoe, Illinois, and St. Joseph's.

**Minerals.** Coal, limestone, freestone, salt, and silver.

**Soil.** Generally rich and fertile.

**Produce.** Grain, grass, fruit,—in the south, cotton.

**Climate.** Temperate and pleasant.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Clark	5,760	Jeffersonville	239
Dearborn	7,310	Lawrenceburg	165
* Franklin			
* Gibson			
Harrison	3,595	CORYDON	
* Jefferson			
Knox	7,945	Vincennes	670
* Switzerland		Vevay	
* Washington			
* Wayne			
	—		
10	24,520		

\* Laid off since last census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Allen's Ferry	Dearborn	550	Lexington	Jefferson	
Brookville,			Lindley Mills	Washington	
or Franklin	Franklin		Loughery	Dearborn	
C. H.			Madison	Jefferson	590
Charleston	Clark	630	Nichols' Inn	Dearborn	
Columbia	Gibson		Provine	Clark	640
Corydon	Harrison	666	Salem	Washington	
Emersonville		804	Salisbury	Wayne	
Fleming's	Washington		Smockville	Jefferson	610
Georgetown			Valonia	Washington	
Hazleton's			Vevay	Jefferson	570
Ferry			Vincennes	Knox	774
Jeffersonville	Clark	638	White Oak		
Laurenceburg	Dearborn	535	Springs	Gibson	
Leviston's	Franklin				

## MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

This is a most elegant country, and will increase in population and wealth very fast. A number of new counties have been laid out since the last census. The most populous part of the territory is towards Natches. It is presumed that the territory will ultimately be divided into *two states*; the Tombigby being the boundary. The western side will probably become a state next session of congress.

*Situation.* Between  $30^{\circ} 15'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $8^{\circ}$  and  $14^{\circ} 32'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Tennessee. South, Louisiana, West-Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico. East, Georgia. West, Louisiana and Missouri territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 312 miles; from east to west, 324 miles.

*Area.* About 89,000 square miles, or 56,960,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Towards the south, level. To the north, elevated, and beautifully diversified. On the north-east, some spurs of the Allegany mountains.

*Soil.* Generally good, in many places excellent.

*Produce.* Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, some sugar, and indigo.

*Climate.* Generally excellent. Winters mild, and summers not warmer than several degrees to the northward.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	
Adams	10,002	Natches	1.511
Amite	4,750	Liberty	
Baldwin	1,427		
Claiborne	3,102	Gibsonsport	
* Clarke			
Franklin	2,016	Franklin	
* Green			
Jefferson	4,001	Greenville	
Madison	4,699		
* Marion			
* Monroe			
Warren	1,114	Warren	
Washington	2,920	Fort Stoddart	
Wayne	1253		
Wilkinson	5,068	Woodsville	
	15	40,352	

\* Laid out since last census.

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Amite c. h.	Amite		Lea River	Greene	
Bluff springs	Jefferson		Liberty	Amite	1190
Chickesaw		990	M'Intosh Bluff	Baldwin	813
agency			M'Intoshville	Chickesaw nation	
Chickesawhay		1078	Middle ground		
Choctaw		1149	Mobile	Mobile	
agency			Monticello	Marion	
Ellis's Ferry	ADAMS		Natches	Adams	1264
Estopatchy		1090	Nixon's	Marion	1224
river			Pascagoula		1060
Fisher's or			Pinckneyville	Wilkinson	1312
Mt. Etna	Clarke		Port Gibson	Claiborne	1225
Ford's	Amite	1199	Red Bluff or		
Fort Adams,			Smith's old	Claiborne	1194
see Loftus			stand		
Heights			Republicsville	Clarke	
Fort Jackson	Monroe		Selsertown	Adams	1268
Fort Stoddart	Washington	1036	St. Alban's	Claiborne	
Ft. St. Stephens	Washington	1081	Tensaw	Washington	1024
Franklin c. h.	Franklin		Tuckabatchy		862
Greene c. h.	Greene		Vanstown		
Greenville			Walnut Hills	Warren	1070
or Huntston	Jefferson	1237	Warminster		
Grindstone			X Roads		
Ford	Claiborne	1212	Warrentown	Warren	1141
Hickory Flat	Madison		Washington	Adams	1258
Huntsville	Madison	1247	Wilkinson c. h.	Wilkinson	

## ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

This territory is increasing fast in population and improvements. It will be seen by the statistical table, that *four new counties* have been laid out since last census; and it will be observed on the map, that 3,500,000 acres of land, (a space as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island) are to be located here for the soldiers who fought in the last war. The chance is, that this territory will soon become a state, and it will be one of the most important in the Union.

*Situation.* Between  $37^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ} 45'$  N. lat. and  $10^{\circ} 15'$  and  $14^{\circ} 15'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, the North-west territory. South, Kentucky and Missouri territory. East, Indiana territory. West, Missouri territory.

*Extent.* From north to south, 306 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

*Area.* 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* In the south, level. To the north, elevated and hilly, but not mountainous.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Stony.

*Minerals.* Coal, salt, flint, copper, lead, iron.

*Soil.* Generally fertile.

*Produce.* Grain, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and southern part, cotton.

*Climate.* Temperate and agreeable.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
* Edward		
* Johnson		
* Madison		
Randolph	7,275	Kaskaskia
St. Clair	5,007	622
* Wabash		
	6	12,282

\* Laid out since last census.

### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Distance from Washington.</i>
Beaucoupe	Randolph		Belleville	St. Clair	
Big Muddy	{ creek		Black Heath	Randolph	946
			Cahokia	St. Clair	979

Clinton Hill		967	Miller's Ferry	Randolph	815
Codd's Ferry	Wabash		New Albany		
Edward c. h.	Edward		Rising Sun	Dearborn	
Johnson c. h.	Johnson		Saline		823
Kaskaskia	Randolph	920	Shawnee town		811
Madison, c. h.	Madison		Sidney Grove	Randolph	937

## MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 45'$  and  $45^{\circ} 35'$  N. lat.; and  $5^{\circ} 5'$  and  $8^{\circ} 18'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, the straits of Michilimackinac. South, Ohio and Indiana. East, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and Upper Canada. West, Lake Michigan.

*Extent.* From north to south, 234 miles; breadth, from east to west, 138 miles.

*Area.* 27,000 square miles, or 17,280,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* In the centre, the land is high, from whence there is a descent in all directions.

*Rivers.* St. Mary's, Huron, Detroit, Black, Marame, Grand, Carrion, Raisin, &c.

*Soil.* Generally rich and fertile.

*Produce.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, fruit, &c.

*Climate.* Temperate and healthy. Winter lasts from the middle of November to the middle of March.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Districts.	Population.	Chief Towns.	
Detroit	2,227	DETROIT	770
Erie	1,340		
Huron	580		
Michilimackinac	615		
	—		
4	4,762		

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Detroit	Wayne	566	Frenchtown	Raisin River	530

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

This extensive territory has not yet been organised into a regular government; but it is rising fast into importance. Colonel Hamilton's Rifle regiment, stationed at the village of Prairie de Chiens, will check and control the Indians in that quarter; and the measures that will probably be taken to settle Carver's Grant, before noticed, will form the basis of a society requiring the usual forms of government in the other territories.

*Situation.* Between  $41^{\circ} 45'$  and  $49^{\circ} 37'$  N. lat. and  $7^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ} 50'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, Upper Canada and Lake Superior. South, Indiana and Illinois territory. East, Upper Canada, and Lake Michigan. West and south-west, Mississippi river, which divides it from the Missouri territory.

*Extent.* From north to south about 360 miles; from east to west, 456 miles.

*Area.* About 147,000 square miles, or 94,080,000 acres.

*Face of the Country.* Generally undulating. In some places hilly, but not mountainous.

*Rivers.* Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Monomonie, Chippeway, &c.

*Soil.* A great portion of it excellent.

*Climate.* Towards the south, pleasant. To the north, cold.

Few settlements have yet been made in this extensive region, and the inhabitants were not included in the last census.

## MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This great country is rising fast into importance. The probability is, that it will be subdivided into districts of a convenient size, and these will be admitted as states, as soon as they have sufficient population. Two millions of acres of land are appropriated for the soldiers between the Arkansas and St. Francis, and half a million above St. Charles.

*Situation.* Between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ} 37'$  N. lat. and  $12^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ} 30'$  W. long.

*Boundaries.* On the north, unsettled country. South, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico. East, Upper Canada, North-west territory, Illinois territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi territory, and Louisiana; west, the Pacific Ocean, and south-west the Spanish internal provinces.

**Extent.** From north to south, about 1380 miles. From east to west, about 1680 miles.

**Area.** About 1,580,000 square miles, or 1,011,200,000 acres.

**Face of the Country.** Towards the south, level. In many places overflowed by rivers. To the north, elevated, swelling out into large hills. To the north-west and west, very lofty mountains.

**Rivers.** Mississippi, Missouri, Kanses, Grand, Osage, Maramec, St. Francis, White, Arkansaw, Wachitta, Red, Sabine, Moines, Rio Colorado, Rio Bravos de Dios, Rio Guadalupe, Rio del Norte, &c. &c.

**Minerals.** Very abundant; particularly lead, of which there are extensive and valuable mines near St. Genevieve.

**Soil.** Every quality. A vast quantity of it rich and valuable.

**Produce.** Grain, grass, fruit, cotton, and some sugar and indigo.

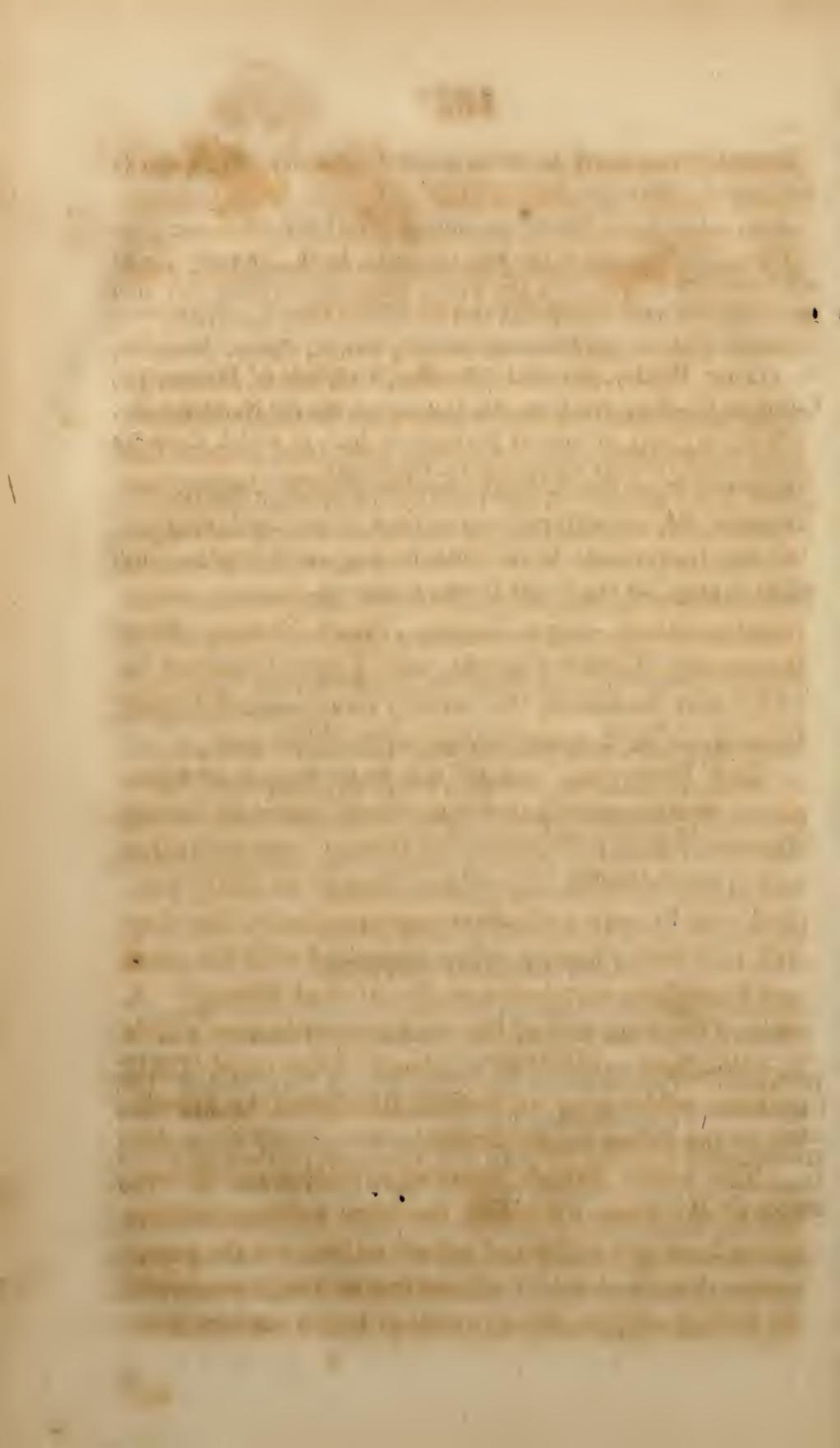
**Climate.** In the south, warm. Middle, temperate. To the north and west, cold. On the Pacific Ocean, temperate.

#### TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Districts.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Cape Girardeau	3,888	Cape Girardeau
New Madrid	2,103	New Madrid
St. Charles	3,505	St. Charles
St. Louis	5,667	St. Louis 450
St. Genevieve	4,620	St. Genevieve 1,600
Settlements of		
Hope Field and } St. Francis }	188	
Do. on Arkansaw	874	
7	20,845	

#### LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.	Towns.	Counties.	Distance from Washington.
Birdstown	Cape Girardeau	939	New Madrid	New Madrid	996
Cape Girar- } deau }	Cape Girardeau	927	Rossville	New Madrid	890
Herculaneum		1005	St. Charles	Fairfield	1002
Mine-au- } Breton }		930	St. Genevieve	St. Genevieve	925
			St. Louis	Fairfield	983



## SECTION IV.

### *A View of the British Possessions to the North and East of the United States.*

THE British lay claim to a vast extent of territory, comprehending from the boundary of the United States, before described, to the north pole, and across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; but as there are no settlements, except those bordering on the St. Lawrence, it is unnecessary in this place, to take notice of any other than the following, viz.: Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada; to which may be added, the country lying west of Upper Canada, so as to complete the view of the map.

Mr. Pinkerton, one of the best British geographers, justly remarks, "that those parts of North America which still belong to Britain, are extensive and of considerable importance, though so thinly peopled, and in such a disadvantageous climate, that they sink into insignificance, when compared with the great and flourishing territories of the United States." A view of the map, and of the statistical table annexed to it, will afford satisfactory evidence of the truth of this position, which may be further illustrated by advert-  
ing to the following particulars.

The whole British territory exhibited on the surface of the map, excluding the large waters, contains upwards of one million of square miles; yet the population, though aided by all the power and resources of the British empire, for upwards of half a century, con-

tains only between three and four hundred thousand inhabitants; while the single state of Ohio, which thirty years ago was a savage wilderness, now contains about five hundred thousand; and fifteen of the counties of the western part of New York, all settled within thirty or forty years, contains a population greater than all the Canadas.

Still, however, the British possessions are of great importance, both to the parent country and to the United States. To the former they afford a good market for many of their manufactures, and send valuable returns of raw material; and to the latter, particularly the north-east part, they afford an excellent market for the surplus produce, particularly through the medium of the commercial towns on the St. Lawrence, and in Nova Scotia.

Having taken this general view of these possessions, we shall now take a more particular account of the several sections, geographically arranged, from east to west.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is but partially exhibited on the map. The part that we see on it is situated on the east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between north latitude  $47^{\circ} 43'$  and  $51^{\circ} 50'$ , and  $18^{\circ} 30'$  and  $22^{\circ}$  of east longitude from Washington; answering to between  $55^{\circ}$  and  $58^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude from London. The part exhibited is about 270 miles long by about 120 miles broad, and contains an area of 31,200 square miles, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country, as far as it is known, is

hilly and covered with forests. It is watered by several rivers, and has many large and commodious harbours. The soil, as far as it has been explored, is rocky and barren. The climate is exceedingly disagreeable; the cold is severe, and of long duration; and in summer the heat, though it continues but for a short time, is violent. The coasts are extremly subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of sleet and snow; and, excepting a short time in summer, the sky is generally overcast with thick clouds. The only vegetable production of any importance is timber, which is abundant, and is a considerable article of commerce. But the island is chiefly valuable on account of the cod-fisheries on the banks in its neighbourhood. The chief towns are St. John, Placentia, and Bonavista.

### CAPE BRETON.

This island is situated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and extends from north latitude  $45^{\circ} 32'$  to  $47^{\circ} 05'$ , and from east longitude  $15^{\circ} 30'$  to  $17^{\circ} 18'$ , answering to  $59^{\circ} 42'$  and  $61^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude from London. It is about 100 miles long by 80 broad; but the soil and climate are so disadvantageous, that the inhabitants are very few, probably not above 1000; chiefly attached to the fisheries.

The face of the country is covered with numerous lakes and forests. The soil has, after various experiments, been found totally unfit for agriculture. Except the hilly parts, the surface of the ground appears to have but little solidity, being every where covered with moss and water. The climate is exceedingly cold, foggy, and unwholesome. There are some veins of

coal in the island; but, with the exception of timber, it can scarcely boast a single vegetable production of value. The principal towns are Sidney and Louisburg.

### ST. JOHN, OR PRINCE EDWARD.

This island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 30 miles to the westward of Cape Breton; and on the north of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from whence it is divided by a narrow strait. It is about 110 miles long and 30 broad; and, being rich and fertile, contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is therefore of more importance than Cape Breton; but the climate is cold, damp, and foggy, which will for ever prevent it from being thickly settled. The chief towns are Princetown, Richmond, Charlotte, and Stukely.

To the north and east of these islands, there are a group called the *Magdalen Islands*, which being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

We may also observe here, that the large island of ANTICOSTI, situated at the outlet of the river St. Lawrence, is entirely barren and uninhabited.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

This is a large peninsula, extending from New Brunswick to the Atlantic, and is about 230 miles long by 110 broad. The country along the coast is rugged and stony, but there are some good spots of land in the interior; and there are valuable mines of coal, limestone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore. The climate is pretty similar to that of the islands already

noticed; but being further south, the winters are more mild, though the vicinity to the Banks of Newfoundland causes it to be much exposed to fogs. The province is settled by French, New Englanders, and British people; but, except the sea-board, the settlements are very thin, the whole population probably not exceeding 50,000.

HALIFAX is the capital, and is advantageously situated on the west side of a spacious and commodious harbour, having an easy and safe entrance. It is built on the declivity of a hill, the summit of which is about 320 feet above the level of the sea, and it is laid out into squares, the streets crossing one another at right angles. It contains about 1000 houses and 8000 inhabitants. The country round the town is quite sterile, the land being rocky, and the soil generally unfit for cultivation; but its convenience as a port causes it to be pretty well supplied with provisions. It is occupied by the British as a naval station, which renders it an object of great importance to the United States.

LIVERPOOL is built on Liverpool bay, and is a commercial settlement of very considerable importance, containing about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are from the United States.

The other principal towns are Annapolis, which has of late carried on a great trade with Eastport, in the district of Maine, Onslow, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, and Shelburn; which last was remarkable as being the great resort of British adherents during the revolutionary war. In 1783 it contained 600 families; but it has of late declined, the greater part of its inhabitants having returned to the United States.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Extends from Nova Scotia to Lower Canada, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the district of Maine, being about 180 miles long and 120 broad. This province being united with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in one military command, subject to the governor of Lower Canada, it excites no great attention either in a civil or military point of view. The soil and climate are somewhat assimilated to those of the district of Maine contiguous to it. There are a number of very extensive rivers in the interior, of which St. John's is the chief; and the soil is represented as being fertile, producing grain and grass in plenty. The inhabitants probably amount to about 45,000. St. Andrew's and St. John's are the only towns worth notice.

## LOWER CANADA

Is situated upon both sides of the St. Lawrence river, and extends from north latitude  $45^{\circ}$  to  $53^{\circ}$ , and from west longitude  $4^{\circ}$  west, to  $12^{\circ} 30'$  east from Washington; answering to  $64^{\circ} 30'$  and  $81^{\circ}$  west from London. Its greatest length from east to west is about 750 miles, and breadth from north to south about 560. Seventy miles of this province border on New York, 90 on Vermont, 33 on New Hampshire, and 245 on the district of Maine.

The face of the country is rather hilly, and in some places mountainous; but it contains a great deal of good soil, producing grain, and grass in abundance; and a little tobacco is raised for private use. The set-

tlements are mostly confined to the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of the interior of the country is covered with forests; but, except in the meadows, the trees are generally of small growth.

The climate is very severe, and the heat and cold go to great extremes. The thermometer rises sometimes in summer to  $98^{\circ}$ , and in winter the mercury freezes. The winter sets in early in November, and continues till April, during which the ground is entirely covered with snow, often from four to six feet deep. In January and February the frost is so intense, that there is danger of being frost-bitten, and to guard against it the inhabitants cover the whole body with furs, except the eyes and nose.

The population is computed at about 150,000: and they carry on a very considerable commerce, which chiefly centres in the two great Canadian towns, Quebec and Montreal.

A very considerable portion of the trade of this province is derived from Upper Canada and the northern parts of the United States; and the exports, consisting chiefly of grain, flour, provisions, potash, timber, naval stores, furs, &c. have of late been very great. The imports are chiefly British goods, part of which are distributed through the northern part of the United States.

The chief towns are Quebec and Montreal, and these being places of very great importance, demand a little more detail in description.

**QUEBEC** is situated on a prominent point of land, between the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea, in north latitude  $46^{\circ} 52'$  west longitude from London  $71^{\circ}$ ; and east from Wash-

ington 6°. It is 80 miles distant from the nearest point in the United States, in the district of Maine—170 from Montreal—243 from Plattsburg—and 421 from Albany. The town is divided into upper and lower. The upper town stands on a high limestone rock, of great natural strength, and it is well fortified. The citadel is constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river, and is very strong; and the whole works have, of late years, been much improved.

The lower town occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gained from the cliffs, on one side, by mining, and from the river, on the other, by the construction of wharves; and this is the principal place of commerce.

In consequence of the peculiarity of situation, the streets are generally irregular and uneven; many of them very narrow, and but few of them are paved. The houses are generally built of stone, and are very rough and unsightly, the interior being plain and void of taste. The public buildings are numerous, but the greater part of them are equally void of taste and elegance with the private buildings; though much labour and expense must have been bestowed on their construction. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral church, the Jesuit's college, the seminary, the protestant metropolitan church, the court-house, the hotel Dieu, convent of Ursulines, library, general hospital, &c. The monastery, once a building of considerable importance, was destroyed by fire, in 1796; and the order became extinct.

The population appears, by the most recent accounts, to be about 15,000. About two-thirds of the

inhabitants are of French extraction, who are gay and lively; and the inhabitants generally are represented as being polite and hospitable.

The river, opposite the city, is from 900 to 1000 yards broad, and its greatest depth, at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. The flow of the tide is very strong, rising usually to eighteen feet, and at spring-tides to twenty-four. The river, in winter, is frequently frozen over, when the scene becomes very amusing and interesting, affording the country people, on the south side, an opportunity of bringing their produce to market over the ice; and presenting a field for the exercise of the citizens, who are frequently seen driving their horses and carriages on the frozen surface of the river. Below the town, the river widens out into a spacious basin, capable of containing a vast quantity of shipping. Immediately below this it is divided by the island of Orleans into two streams, from whence it widens out to ten or twelve miles, continuing to increase till it reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 170 miles wide, and discharges one of the largest collections of fresh water on the surface of the globe. It is navigable with ships of the largest burden to Quebec, and with merchant vessels to Montreal. The tide flows to Three Rivers, about 70 miles above Quebec.

The view round Quebec is beautiful. To the west are the heights and plains of Abraham, rendered memorable by the battle between the French and English in 1759. To the north is the river St. Charles, of which the windings present a picturesque appearance. To the south and south-east is the river and highlands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin,

**Point Levi, Isle of Orleans**, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent. On its approach to the St. Lawrence, the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone at the bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

**MONTREAL** is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in  $45^{\circ} 28'$  north latitude; and longitude west from London  $73^{\circ} 35'$ ; being east from Washington  $3^{\circ} 25'$ . It is 170 miles above Quebec, 500 from the sea, 40 from the nearest land in the United States, and about 200 from Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, extending from north-

east to south-west, and was originally surrounded by a wall to defend it against the Indians; but it was never in a state to resist the attack of a regular army. The fortifications fell to ruin long ago, and, in pursuance of an act of the colonial legislature, they have lately been entirely demolished. This city, like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower, though the difference of level between them does not exceed fifteen feet.

The streets are sufficiently wide, and regularly disposed, crossing one another mostly at right angles, so that the city is airy and agreeable. The houses of the principal inhabitants are neat and commodious; and the store-houses, for merchandize, are spacious and secure; but many of the other houses are badly built, and have a very poor appearance. The principal public buildings are the hotel Dieu, founded in 1644; the general hospital, *place d'armes*, the cathedral, a Roman catholic and an English church, a seminary, two convents, government house, and a court of law.古niently there were a number of gates to the city, distinguished by several names, some of which yet remain, but the walls being away, the gates are now only known by name.

The front of the city stands on an eminence of from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the river, which forms a natural and very excellent wharf, the seat of an extensive commerce; and the environs are composed of four streets, viz.: Quebec, St. Lawrence, Recolet, and St. Antoine. The city and suburbs contain about 12,000 inhabitants; and the city is in such a state of improvement that it promises to become one of the most important places on the western continent.

*Montreal Island* is 30 miles long, and its greatest breadth between 7 and 8; its circumference being about 70 miles. The land rises gradually from the river, and, at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, forms a mountain, about 700 feet high, from the top of which there is a fine view.

The island is divided into nine parishes, and is the seat of a very extensive population. The principal settlements, besides *Montreal*, are *La Chine*, so called from a project formed to penetrate across the continent to *China* from this place; *St. Joseph*, *Le Saut*, *St. Laurent*, *St. Geneveive*, and *St. Ann*.

*The isle of Jesus* lies to the north-west of *Montreal*, from which it is divided by the river des Prairies; so called from being bordered on each side by meadows. This island is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several settlements: and to the westward are two smaller islands, named *Bisart*, and *Perrot*. To the north of the isle of Jesus is the river *St. John*, a branch of the *Outawas*, or *Grand River*, a considerable stream, which towards the west is interspersed with such a vast variety of islands, that there appears as much land as water. To the west of this are the *Two Mountains*, and to the south of them the *Outawas River* extends itself into a large basin, called the lake of the *Two Mountains*, being about 8 or 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; and, being divided into two channels by the isle *Perrot*, it forms a junction with the *St. Lawrence* in the lake *St. Louis*.

*Lake St. Louis* is only an extension of the river *St. Lawrence*, about 4 miles broad, and stretches to *La Chine*, where it contracts to the breadth of little more than half a mile, and opposite to *La Prairie*

there are considerable rapids; below which it spreads out into a stream from one to two miles wide, interspersed with a number of islands, among which the river runs with a strong current, and it is pretty deep. It is navigable with merchant vessels to Montreal, but it requires a strong east wind to bring them up, so that the passage is very tedious; but the city, nevertheless, has great mercantile advantages. It enjoys a much more favourable climate than Quebec, the winters being six weeks shorter. The soil around it is rich and fertile, and the markets are abundantly supplied; a considerable portion of the supplies, before the war, were furnished by the United States.

The mode of navigating the St. Lawrence and Outawas upwards, is interesting. The St. Lawrence is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, about forty-nine feet long, and six across, at the broadest part. They generally carry about 9000 lbs. and are conducted by four men and a guide. Each boat is supplied with a mast and sail, a grappling iron, with ropes, and setting poles. When loaded, they take their departure from La Chine, generally eight or ten together, that the crews may aid each other; and the time of performing the voyage to Kingston and back is about ten or twelve days; the distance being about 200 miles.

From twenty to thirty of these boats are kept in the service of the government, for transporting necessities to the troops, stores for the engineer department, and presents of European manufacture to the Indian tribes.

The navigation of the Outawas, or Grand River, is performed in *bark canoes*, in a direct course to St.

**Joseph**, on Lake Huron, and thence to the new establishment called Kamanastigua, on Lake Superior.

The other principal towns and settlements are, Isle Aux Noix, St. John, Chambly, and Sorel, on the river Sorel or Richelieu; and Three Rivers, St. Suplice, St. Ann's, and Sillery, on the St. Lawrence.

### UPPER CANADA

Extends from Lower Canada to Lake Winnipeg, in long. 97°, and comprehends a vast extent of territory; being from east to west about 600 miles, and about 360 on an average from north to south.—The area is about 290,000 square miles.

The settlements are chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and lakes, and present a most extensive, and in some places a thickly settled frontier to the United States. About 300 miles of this province border on the rivers and lakes opposite the Michigan territory; 150 on Lake Erie opposite the state of Ohio; 45 opposite the state of Pennsylvania; and 380 on the state of New York.

The inhabitants are composed of French, English, and Scottish, and a great many have emigrated from the United States within these last twenty years, principally of Dutch and German extraction. The whole inhabitants may be estimated at 100,000, and as the district along the lakes enjoys a pretty mild climate and good soil, they are likely to increase.

That part of the province which stretches between the lakes, lying between the 42d and 45th degree of

north latitude, is by far the most valuable, and enjoys a comparatively temperate climate, the winters being generally as mild as at Philadelphia. The banks of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are beautiful, and will in all probability become a thickly settled country, to which, and to the adjoining states, the inhabitants of the lower provinces will be chiefly indebted for their trade.

Agriculture is pretty well understood, and the produce is abundant. A good deal of domestic manufacture is carried on, and there are some carding machines, and a few coarse woollens are made; but they are not encouraged, the genius of the government being directed to secure as many importations as possible from England.

The great leading feature in the geography of the British possessions is the gulf and river St. Lawrence, connected with the great lakes, and the navigable rivers that flow into them. They admit of the greatest inland navigation in the world, and this to a maritime and commercial nation, like Britain, is of such importance, that we cease to wonder at the high value she sets on her North American possessions. From the view that has been exhibited, it will be perceived, that the gulf and river St. Lawrence is navigable with ships of the largest size to Quebec, nearly 700 miles from the sea. Merchant vessels ascend to Montreal, 170 miles above Quebec. Batteaux of large size ascend to Kingston, about 200 miles above Montreal. Lake Ontario is navigable with ships of large burden, 170 miles, to the mouth of the Niagara river, and that river is navigable eight miles to Queenstown. Here there is an overland carriage to Chippeway, distant ten miles, from

whence the river is navigable in large boats, 22 miles, to Fort Erie. Lake Erie is navigable with ships of large burden to Malden, 250 miles, and the navigation is continued through Detroit river, 24 miles; through Lake St. Clair 40; through Huron river 40; and through Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary, 250 miles. There is a portage by a canal of three miles at these rapids; and then Lake Superior is navigable to the grand portage leading to Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles, and to its west end, 150 miles more. The whole of this extended navigation is therefore 2337 miles; and it is all navigable with *ships* except 213 miles, of which only 10 requires the use of land carriage.

Besides the direct navigation to the head of Lake Superior, there are various minor branches, some of them of great extent and importance; and there are many portages to the head waters of the western rivers. The Utawas or Grand River connects Montreal, by an inland passage, with the upper lakes, and with James's bay; and from the last, there is a continued chain of water communication to the Arctic Ocean. The grand portage connects Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the interior of the country, to a great extent; and from the head of Lake Superior, there is a short portage to the head waters of the Mississippi.

The chief towns and settlements in Upper Canada are—

YORK the capital, situated on the north side of Lake Ontario; Newark, Queenstown, and Chippeway, on the Niagara river; Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario; and Malden and Sandwich, on the straits of Detroit.

The territory west of Upper Canada, and the coast of Labrador, though of great extent, being entirely unsettled, merit no particular notice.

The island on the west coast, inhabited by the Wakash nation, may be considered for the present as an independent state. The inhabitants are represented as being a savage, warlike people, against whose power it will be necessary to guard, should any settlement be formed on the north-west coast.

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## SECTION V.

### *A view of the Spanish Internal Provinces, and of Florida.*

THE whole of the internal provinces are exhibited on the map, together with the peninsula of California, Upper California, the unexplored country to the north-west, and a part of the vice-royalty of Mexico on the south.

The internal provinces extend from the Rio del Norte to the Gulf of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the north-west limits of Sinora, and to New Mexico. The length from the south-east part to the north-west part is about 900 miles; and the breadth from north-east to south-west is about 500. The whole space is about 630,000 square miles, and comprehends the *Intendancies* of Durango in the middle, Sinora on the west, and San Louis Potosi on the east.

*The face of the country* is very various. On the sea coast, to the eastward, it is pretty level, but soon

rises to a considerable eminence. The country in the interior is remarkably diversified, a great part of it being covered by lofty mountains. In the north-west, the mountains are in many places so high, that they are covered with perpetual snow. By viewing the map, it will be readily seen, that the greater part of the rivers that water this country, rise among these mountains. The Rio del Norte, already noticed, waters the whole north-east part, in a course exceeding 1400 miles. The Rio Colorado of the west, rises near the Rio del Norte, and pursuing a south-west passage of more than 600 miles, falls into the head of the Gulf of California. The Rio Gila rises among the mountains in the interior, and pursuing a west course of 350 miles, falls also into the Gulf of California. The only other river of note is the Hiaqui on the west, and the Rio de San Fernando, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Having taken this general view of the country, we shall now take a more minute view by intendancies, which will afford an opportunity of bringing into notice the valuable mines scattered through the country, which are generally denoted on the map by a small star.

### INTENDANCY OF SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

This intendancy comprehends the province of *New Santander*, and *New Leon*, in the internal provinces. On the south it extends into the vice-royalty, and in the north and east it comprehends, by the Spanish account, the province of Texas; but the whole of this territory, and all that part of New Santander which lies to the north of the Rio Bravo, is, by the Ameri-

cans, considered part of the territory of the United States. The part of New Santander lying south of the Rio del Norte, and New Leon, are the only provinces to be noticed here.

This country, as exhibited on the map, is about 160 miles square, comprehending about 25,600 square miles, and the inhabitants are computed at about 70,000.

The soil is composed of secondary and alluvial formations. The climate is very unequal. In summer it is extremely hot, and in winter the cold is very severe, particularly during the prevalence of those winds which blow over the country from the northern regions, towards the torrid zone. The sky, however, is generally pure and serene. The country is gifted by nature with the most precious productions, particularly towards the province of *Zacatecas*, where the mines of gold and silver are said to be very rich. It is, however, not very favourably situated in a commercial point of view, for, though there are a number of ports along the Gulf of Mexico, the depth of water seldom exceeds 12 feet. The principal towns and settlements are, *Monterry*, *Linares*, *Soto la Marino*, and *Remosa*.

### INTENDANCY OF DURANGO.

This intendancy comprehends the provinces of *Cohauila*, and *New Biscay*, together with the mountainous district, called the *Bolson de Mapimi*, which is sometimes considered as a country not conquered by the Spaniards, and sometimes as composing a part of this intendancy.

The province of *New Mexico* to the north, al-

though separated from the intendancy of Durango by a desert, extending from the Passo del Norte to Shibilleta, is represented on the map in connection with it.

This intendancy, including *New Mexico*, extends from north to south about 1200 miles, and 450 from east to west. Its area is about 380,000 square miles; and the inhabitants amount, by the most recent accounts, to 300,000, being a little less than one to a square mile.

The soil is by no means fertile throughout this district; but there are many rich valleys, so that the country might sustain a great population. The objects of the greatest importance are the mines, of which the produce is very considerable, except in New Mexico, where no gold or silver has been found; but there is in that province an extensive copper mine; and in some of the mountains near Santa Fé, there has been found a stratum of *talc*, which is so large and flexible as to render it capable of being divided into thin flakes, of which the greater proportion of the houses in Santa Fé, and all the villages to the north, have their window lights made.

As this territory comprehends a great extent of latitude, the climate is very various. Generally speaking, the heat and cold go to great extremes; but the air is pure and serene, and there is very little rain, except at one season of the year. Pike, in treating of New Mexico, says, "No person accustomed to reside in the temperate climate of 36 and 37 degrees of north latitude, in the United States, can form any idea of the piercing cold in that parallel in New Mexico; but the air is serene, and unaccompanied by damps and fogs, as it rains but once in the year, and some years

not at all. It is a mountainous country. The grand dividing ridges, which separate the waters of the *Rio del Norte* from those of California, border it on the line of its western limits, and are covered in some places with eternal snows, which give a keenness to the air that could not be calculated upon, nor expected, in a temperate zone."

The principal towns and settlements are *Durango*, *Chihuahua*, *St. Jean del Rio*, and *Pallalein*, in New Biscay; and *Montelovez*, *Saltilla*, and *Santa Rosa*, in Cohauila. In New Mexico the principal town is *Santa Fé*, the capital of the province.

### INTENDANCY OF SINORA.

This intendancy comprehends the provinces of *Sinora*, and *Sinaloa*, extending in length 540 miles, and in breadth about 270. The area is about 442,800 square miles, and the population about 260,000.

The soil in this intendancy is dry and sandy, except towards the Gulf of California, where it is much better; but there is very little timber in the country. The air is humid upon the sea coast, but dry and pure in the interior. The country abounds with gold and silver mines.

The chief towns and settlements are—In *Sinora*, *ARISPE*, the capital, *Sonora*, and *Terrante*; and in *Sinaloa*, the capital of the same name.

### PROVINCE OF OLD CALIFORNIA.

This province embraces all the peninsula stretching from north latitude  $23^{\circ}$  to near  $32^{\circ}$ ; being nearly 700

miles long, and on an average about 70 miles broad. The area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 9000.

A chain of mountains runs through the centre of the province its whole length, of which the highest point is about 5000 feet. At the foot of the mountains the soil is sandy and stony; and indeed, in the whole province, the soil is remarkably light and arid; vegetation is at a stand, and rain being very unfrequent, there is a general want of water. There are few springs, and, through a remarkable fatality, where they are the rock is generally naked. In some places, however, there are springs and earth together, and where this is the case, nothing can exceed the fertility of the soil. The climate is delightful. The sky is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, generally without a cloud; or should a few clouds appear, it is only for a moment at the setting of the sun, and then they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green. No where could an astronomer find a more delightful abode than on this coast.

The principal towns and settlements are, *Loreto*, *Santa Ana*, and *San Joseph*.

## INTENDANCY OF NEW CALIFORNIA.

This intendancy extends from near north latitude  $32^{\circ}$ , to the bay of St. Francisco, in latitude  $38^{\circ}$ ; and from the mountains, as exhibited on the map, to the sea; being about 450 miles long, and an average breadth of 110. Its area is about 50,000 square miles, and the population about 16,000.

The soil of New California is much superior to

that of the peninsula, and the country is well watered. The climate is much more mild than in the same parallels of latitude on the eastern coast of the continent; but the sky is often overcast and cloudy. Good wines are made all along the coast, to beyond  $37^{\circ}$  north latitude, and olives grow plentifully in the south. The face of the country is agreeably diversified, and prairies of considerable extent are situated between the coast and the mountains.

The principal settlements are, *St. Francisco, Monterrey, St. Michael, St. Fernando, and St. Diego*. **ST. CARLOS DE MONTERRY**, the capital, was founded in 1770.

The large country lying between the Californian Mountains and New Mexico, has been but partially explored. Future researches will no doubt, make important discoveries in this quarter; and at some future day the Gulf of California, and the Rio Colorado of the west, will probably be the seats of large and important settlements.

## PART OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.

The part of the vice-royalty exhibited on the map comprehends part of *Guadalaxara*; part of *Zacatecas*; part of *St. Louis*, and part of *New Santander*. It extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Sinaloa, and from north latitude  $22^{\circ} 50'$  to  $24^{\circ} 47'$ , being 414 miles long by 90 broad, and contains 35,000 square miles, and about 120,000 inhabitants.

The soil and climate of the eastern part has been noticed under the head of the intendancy of San Louis Potosi. In the interior there is a high table land, and

the soil is singularly arid and barren. There are a considerable number of mines, and the country abounds with soda.

The principal towns are, *New Santander, Fresnillo, Sombrerete, and St. Lucea.*

## FLORIDA.

This province is situated on the south of the United States, and originally was divided into east and west; but the United States having, in virtue of the purchase of Louisiana, claimed and taken possession of all that part situated to the westward of the Perdido river—the part that stretches between that river and the Apalachicola, is represented on the map in connection with the peninsula, under the general name of Florida.

The province, so constituted, extends from north latitude  $25^{\circ}$  to  $31^{\circ}$ ; and from longitude  $3^{\circ} 30'$  to  $10^{\circ} 22'$  from Washington. The length from north to south is 370 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is about 350 miles; but the average breadth of the peninsula is only about 120. The area in square miles is about 58,000; and the population about 10,000, being nearly six square miles to one inhabitant.

The face of the country is, generally speaking, low and sandy. In the interior there is a ridge of sandy hills, but there is no bold scenery; while the country abounds in many places with swamps and marshes to such a degree, as to render it very unhealthy. Having such an extensive sea coast, however, on which there are a great number of fine harbours, there are many choice situations for towns, and the whole country, if

cleared, drained and cultivated, would support a very considerable population.

The largest rivers are, St. John's, and Apalachicola; but there are many smaller ones, and the bays are very numerous, and some of them very extensive.

The soil is generally sandy, but there is a great deal of excellent alluvial land on the banks of the rivers, and the intervals between the hills are many of them rich, affording excellent ranges for cattle.

There seems to be but a small supply of minerals in the country. Limestone and iron ore are found on the banks of the Apalachicola river; and there are some mineral springs.

The country being nearly surrounded by the sea, and within range of the trade winds, enjoys a comparatively temperate climate. The summers are generally pleasant, and the winters very mild. Frost and snow are never seen, except in the northern extremity, and there but seldom. Cattle graze in the fields all winter, and many places produce two crops in a year.

The principal towns are, *St. Augustine*, on the Atlantic, and *Pensacola*, on the Gulf of Mexico.

## SECTION VI.

*A view of the West Indies, and the Islands of Bahama and Bermudas.*

THE West India Islands, together with part of the Spanish Maine, and part of the Bahama Islands, are exhibited on the south-east corner of the map, on a reduced scale.

The islands which have received the name of West Indies, lie between latitude  $10^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  north, and longitude  $56^{\circ}$  and  $85^{\circ}$  west from London. The southern extremity is the island of Trinidad, and Walter's Key, to the north of the Bahama Islands, is the northern. The name West Indies was conferred upon them by the first discoverers, from a mistaken notion that they constituted a part of India, which they were in quest of. They may be classed as follows:

On the west, the large islands *Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo or Hayti, and Porto Rico*, with the lesser islands attached to them.

On the east, the Caribbean Islands, consisting of *Crab Island, St. Thomas, Anegada, Tortola, Santa Cruz, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Saba, Barbuda, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Deseada, Marigalante, Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad*.

On the south, the lesser Antilles, viz.: *Margarita, Tortuga, Buenos Ayres, and Curaçoa*.

On the north, the Bahama Islands, consisting of *Grand Bahama, Abaco, Eleuthera, Providence, San Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Turk's Island*, and the numerous keys and small islands with which they are surrounded.

### CUBA, (SPANISH.)

This noble island is about 800 miles long, by 70 broad. Its area is about 54,000 square miles, and it contains about 350,000 inhabitants.

The face of the country is exceedingly diversified, and beautiful; and the soil is fertile in a high degree, producing sugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton and other articles of great value.

The chief city is *Havanna*, which contains about 25,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Juan, and San Salvador*.

### JAMAICA, (BRITISH.)

This is the most valuable island possessed by the English. It is about 150 miles long by 50 broad, containing an area of 6000 square miles, and contains a population of upwards of 300,000, of whom about 9-10ths are slaves.

The island is divided by a range of mountains, running nearly east and west throughout its whole length, in which several rivers take their rise, flowing thence in gentle streams to the sea. The whole island is distinguished by scenery of a superlative description, and the mountains are covered with extensive woods in perpetual verdure; so that it may be said to

enjoy a perpetual spring. In the interior of the country, the island is quite healthy and agreeable; but in many of the sea ports it is very unwholesome, and becomes the grave of many Europeans.

SPANISH TOWN is the seat of government; but *Kingston* is by far the largest town, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are, *Montego-Bay*, *Savana-la-Mar*, and *Falmouth*.

### ST. DOMINGO, OR HAYTI, (NATIVES.)

This beautiful island is about 320 miles long, by about 150 broad, containing about 28,000 square miles, and about 500,000 inhabitants, chiefly people of colour. It was once in such a flourishing state, that it was called the paradise of the West Indies; but the revolution which transferred the power from European hands into that of the people of colour, has no doubt greatly altered its character.

The soil is excellent, and the island fertile in the highest degree; producing almost every variety of a vegetable nature for use and beauty, or food and luxury, which Providence has bestowed on man. But the climate is unfavourable, and in many places so fatal to Europeans, that it is probable they will never more gain an ascendancy on it.

The chief towns are, *St. Domingo*, *St. Jago*, *Port-au-Prince*, *Jeremie*, and *Cape Nichola Mole*.

### PORTO RICO, (SPANISH.)

This island is about 115 miles long by 36 broad. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and it contains

about 200,000 inhabitants, the number being greatly augmented by the refugees from St. Domingo.

The island is beautiful, fertile, and well watered; and the produce is abundant, of sugar, cotton, ginger, &c.

The chief town is *St. Juan*.

### CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

These comprehend the whole of the group situated between Porto Rico and Trinidad. Their size and relative situation will be distinctly seen on the map. The largest are *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico*, which are fine islands, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. They belong to the French. *St. Martins* and *St. Bartholomew* belong to Sweden; *St. Thomas* and *Santa Cruz* belong to the Danes; and all the rest are English.

Of the English islands, *Antigua*, *Barbadoes*, and *Trinidad*, are the most important. They all furnish nearly the same kind of produce, of which sugar is the staple. They are all cultivated by slaves; and they are all severe upon European constitutions.

The population of the whole of the English islands, including *Jamaica*, is about 900,000.

### BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These belong wholly to England, and are very numerous; but, excepting *Providence*, they are of no great importance. The principal port of the whole is *Nassau*, in the island of *Providence*.

The island of SAN SALVADOR, or GUANIHANI, is remarkable, as being the first landing place in America, of the immortal COLUMBUS, who contributed so largely towards the discovery of the countries represented on this map.

### BERMUDAS ISLANDS, (BRITISH.)

These islands are situated about 800 miles from the American continent, and about an equal distance between Nova Scotia and the West Indies. There are a considerable number of islands in the group, but the greater part are mere rocks. There are only four of considerable importance. The largest island is named *Bermudas*, but the capital of all the islands is situated in the island of *St. George*. The town of ST. GEORGE, (the capital,) contains about 500 houses. The other islands are, *St. David's*, and *Somerset*.

The whole of the islands contain about 12 or 13,000 acres of very poor land, of which a small part only is in cultivation. The chief produce is, maize, culinary vegetables, and cotton.

The inhabitants amount to about 10,000, of whom nearly one half are negroes. The principal employment is ship building, navigation, and fishing.

The climate is very fine, and as they enjoy a perpetual spring, nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in these sequestered islands. The inhabitants are said to be kind and affable to strangers, which must render a residence among them very pleasant.

## GEOGRAPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Although the intention of this intelligence is partly to give a view of the works which have been published, and are for sale in this establishment, yet, as it embodies a great variety of other details very useful to the public, particularly the plain and coloured specimens of the Map of Pennsylvania, it has been judged expedient, in order to defray the expense of publication, to charge the small sum of twenty-five cents for each copy, when sold separately from the Map and Description of the United States and contiguous countries. To the purchasers of that work, there will be no additional charge; and those who purchase this intelligence separately, will, it is believed, be amply rewarded for their money.

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original surveys of the country, as returned into the land offices. The *ranges, townships, and sections*, are all distinctly seen, and being numbered as in the surveys, every land owner can discover his tract at a glance.

**MAP OF LOUISIANA AND PART OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY**, from actual survey; and a Geographical Description of Louisiana.—By WILLIAM DARBY.—Price \$12.

This is a work of very great importance. There is no state in the union in which a delineation of the geography could be attended with more difficulty and labour than this. Such is the strange configuration of the country, being cut up, and infinitely diversified by bayous, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and a thousand other objects calculated to impose difficulties on the undertaking, that none but a man of uncommon industry and perseverance, aided by an enthusiastic love for the dissemination of geographical science, could have accomplished it. To those who wish to become intimately acquainted with the geography of this interesting state, the key, as it were, to the trade and prosperity of the western country, the publication of this work will be highly useful.

**MEMORIAL ON THE NATURAL, POLITICAL, AND CIVIL STATE OF COHAUILA, LEON, NEW SANTANDER, AND TEXAS.**—By DON MAGUEL RAMOS DE ARISPE.—Price 50 cents.

This is a most interesting memoir, and will be found peculiarly useful in illustrating the part of the map of the Spanish possessions to which it has reference. It was originally published in Cadiz, in the year 1812. The translation was handed to the author of the Map of the United States by Dr. Mease, of this city, and it was published at the request of a number of gentlemen belonging to the Philadelphia Athenæum.

**THE SINE QUA NON.**—Being a map of the United States, shewing the boundaries proposed by the British commissioners at Ghent, with the documents relative to the negociation.—Price \$1.

**MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, with the contiguous BRITISH AND SPANISH POSSESSIONS**, compiled from the latest and best authorities, and accompanied by a Geographical Description.—By JOHN MELISH.—Price of the map and description, full mounted on rollers, or in the portable form, \$10.

This map extends across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and embraces the most extensive and interesting view ever published in America. It combines together the result of all the geographical knowledge extant, in regard to the countries represented on its surface. The United States are from actual survey, so far as the surveys have extended; and the remainder from the best authorities, including all that is known in the public offices. The British possessions and West Indies are delineated from the most recent maps and surveys; and the western part combines in one interest-

ing view, the united researches of *Pike, Lewis and Clark, and Humboldt*; with a number of particulars communicated by more recent travellers.

The Geographical Description contains—

1st. A brief description of the general form and features of the map; with an account of the materials from which it was constructed.

2dly. A general view of the United States; with a particular account of the boundary lines between them and the British and Spanish possessions.

3dly. A particular view of the United States, geographically arranged into states and territories; into which will be introduced topographical tables of the counties, townships, and population; with a complete list of the post offices in the several districts.

4thly. A view of the British possessions to the north and east of the United States.

5thly. A view of the Spanish internal provinces, and of Florida.

6thly. A view of the West Indies, and the islands of Bahama and Bermuda.

**SHEET MAPS.—Price \$1 each, handsomely coloured, viz.:**

**THE UNITED STATES.**

**THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES,**  
including Canada.

**THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES,**  
including Florida.

**THE AMERICAN COAST,** from the Long Island Sound to the Capes of Virginia.

**DETROIT RIVER,** and adjacent country.

**QUEBEC,** and adjacent country.

**RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,** and adjacent country, from St. Regis to Montreal.

**NEW ORLEANS,** and adjacent country.

**SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE.**

**HALF SHEET MAPS.—Price 50 cents each, handsomely coloured.**

**THE WORLD.**

**AMERICA.**

**EUROPE.**

**ASIA.**

**AFRICA.**

**UNITED STATES.**

**ENGLAND.**

**SCOTLAND.**

**IRELAND.**

**OHIO.**

**KENTUCKY.**

*CHARTS.*

**THE WORLD**, 50 cents.  
**ATLANTIC OCEAN**, 25 cents.  
**RIVER ST. LAWRENCE**, from the east end of Lake Ontario,  
 to St. Regis, 75 cents.  
**AN ELEMENTARY MAP**, 25 cents.  
**AN OUTLINE OF DO.** 6 cents.  
**AN OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES**, 12½  
 cents.  
**AN OUTLINE MAP OF THE WORLD**, 12½ cents.

*OCTAVO MAPS.—Price 12½ cents each, viz.:.*

**PHILADELPHIA**, and adjacent country.  
**NEW YORK**, and adjacent country.  
**BALTIMORE**, and adjacent country.  
**BOSTON**, and adjacent country.  
**PITTSBURG**, and adjacent country.  
**ZANESVILLE**, (state of Ohio) and adjacent country.  
**FALLS OF NIAGARA**, and adjacent country.  
**FALLS OF OHIO**.  
**EAST END OF LAKE ONTARIO**.  
**MONTREAL**.

*FOR SALE.*

**BRADLEY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES**, 4 sheets,  
 mounted, \$ 10.  
**LATOUR'S MEMOIR OF THE WAR IN FLORIDA**, \$ 5.  
**CARRIGAIN'S MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 6 sheets,  
 mounted, \$ 15.  
**THE STATE MAP OF CONNECTICUT**, 4 sheets, mount-  
 ed, \$ 8.  
**HOWELL'S MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA**, 4 sheets, mount-  
 ed, \$ 10.  
 The same reduced, mounted, \$ 5.  
 Do. in the sheet, coloured, \$ 2 50.  
**GRIFFITH'S MAP OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE**,  
 3 sheets, mounted, \$ 8.  
**MADISON'S MAP OF VIRGINIA**, 6 sheets, mounted, \$ 12.  
**PRICE AND STROTHER'S MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA**,  
 \$ 8.

*PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS.*

**AN UNIVERSAL SCHOOL ATLAS AND GEOGRAPHY.**  
 Notwithstanding the multitude of school books of this kind, the  
 want of a new elementary standard work is still severely felt by  
 teachers and families. Numerous applications have been made to  
 the author of the Map of the United States, to supply the defect; and

he has by no means been inattentive to the subject; but he considered that he could not do justice to such a work, until he had completed the geography of that part, by far the most interesting to the youth of America, **THE UNITED STATES AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES.** That is now accomplished to his entire satisfaction, and he will immediately assume the task of executing the School Atlas and Geography, which he expects to complete in the course of the present year. The atlas will contain the latest geographical information extant; and care will be used to make it strikingly interesting. The geography will be composed expressly for the maps, and use will be made of the latest and most authentic information.

The work will be correct, and equal to his other publications in point of execution, and the price will be moderate.

It is also proposed to publish as soon as possible, as accompaniments to the Map of the United States,

**A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS**, to embrace **EACH STATE AND TERRITORY** in the Union, showing the counties, post towns, post roads, and a multitude of minute particulars, which could not be introduced into a general map.

Also, **A SERIES OF SHEET MAPS** of other countries; and

**A SERIES OF SHEET CHARTS** of the most interesting waters.

These sheet maps and charts will be all uniform in plan and size, so that the possessors may bind them, or any number of them, into an **ATLAS.**

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Being desirous of making this establishment embrace every thing useful relative to geography, the subject of **GLOBES** has been taken under consideration; but it is found to be so complex that a manufacture of the best kinds could not be brought to maturity, without a degree of trouble and expense that would materially interfere with the success of the business in other respects. It is proposed, therefore, to make an arrangement with a **Globe Manufactory** in London, to finish a number expressly for the United States; with which view the correct geography of the country, and mode of colouring, will be transmitted from hence.

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The basis on which the whole of the geography of the country rests, is **MAPS FROM ACTUAL SURVEY**, and its political subdivisions is highly favourable to the bringing them forward in the character of **STATE MAPS.**

It is quite obvious that **EVERY STATE SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN MAP.** It should be **STATE PROPERTY**, subject to the control of no individual whatever. Individuals are not equal to the task of bringing them forward, and keeping them correct. Wherever they have embarked in the business, they have lost much time and money; and unless the states embark in it, the geography of the country cannot be brought to maturity. There are very favourable symptoms that

they will do this, of which we will take notice by and by; in the mean time, as the business has been much facilitated by the exertions of a number of meritorious individuals, we shall here, in addition to the partial view already taken, give a connected general view of the whole.

MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS, by *Carlton*.—Very poor engravings, and the matter defective for want of a view of the towns and villages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, by *Carrigain*.—A very meritorious map, and elegantly engraved. This is worthy of the state of New Hampshire, and should be adopted as the STATE MAP, the property of the state.

VERMONT, by *Whitelaw*.—This map is very similar to those of Massachusetts and Maine.

RHODE ISLAND.—Of this state there is no good map. One should be executed by the legislature.

CONNECTICUT.—A beautiful four-sheet map of this interesting state, on a scale of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to an inch, has been executed by order of the legislature.

NEW YORK.—Excellent maps of this state were executed by Mr. *De Witt*, the surveyor general. The large one, six sheets, on a scale of 5 miles to an inch; the reduced one, one sheet, on a scale of 15. The legislature of this very important and opulent state, should take its geography into their own hands, and produce a new and splendid map. *De Witt's Maps* would be an excellent basis.

NEW JERSEY.—A map of this state was lately published by a Mr. *Watson*; but it is a very inferior production, and is now out of circulation. There is a strong desire in the state to have a good map, and it is believed the legislature will take the necessary steps to bring forward a STATE MAP, at their next session.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The legislature of this state, at their last session, passed an act directing the formation of a new Map; and as it is believed that the plan adopted is the best that could have been devised, it is judged expedient to publish the Act, together with the Prospectus, Specimen Map, and Directions. The most appropriate place for this publication is at the close of this general view of the geography of the country; and it is hoped that it may serve as a guide to other states.

MARYLAND and DELAWARE have been noticed. *Griffith's Map* is a good basis, but it wants improvement. It is on the proper scale, and it would be well worth the attention of the legislature to purchase the plates, and have them improved for a new edition, which could be executed with little trouble.

VIRGINIA.—*Madison's Map* has been noticed. It also wants improvement. The legislature at their last session passed an act relative to a new map.

OHIO has been noticed. *Hough & Bourne's map* is excellent.

KENTUCKY.—Proposals have been issued by Mr. *Sneed* and Mr.

Munsell, for the publication of a map of this state, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It will probably be a good map.

TENNESSEE.—Of this state there is no good map.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By *Price & Strothers*. A good basis, but wants improvement.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The legislature of this state passed an act at their last session, appropriating \$15,000 to make a survey of the country for a new map.

GEORGIA.—An excellent MS. map of this state, by Mr. *Daniel Sturgis*, is in the hands of the author of the Map of the United States, and he only waits for some additional information, before it is put into the hands of the engraver. The state of Georgia should adopt it as the basis of a STATE MAP.

LOUISIANA, by Darby, has been noticed.

The delineation of the geography of the several territories, will be found on the Map of the United States, and Bradley's Map; and the local particulars will be brought forward in the Series of Sheet Maps, before noticed.

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Upon the whole we must congratulate our fellow citizens, on the taste for geographical science that is every where exhibited throughout this country. We have frequently remarked that Bradley's Map of the United States was a better map of this country, than any map of England was of England. It is hoped that the present Map of the United States, will not suffer by comparison. A gentleman of extensive philosophical research, lately returned from Europe, asserted that the geography of this country was much better known than was that of Europe. The assertion was strictly true, and the reason is obvious. In Europe the countries were *old* before the dawn of geographical science—a small portion of them only have been submitted to actual survey; and the governments being in the hands of a few, a few only are interested in the geography of the country. Here, on the contrary, the countries are *new*, and have nearly all been surveyed; and ALL THE PEOPLE are deeply interested in the country. IT IS THEIRS, and a correct knowledge of its geography is to them ALL-IMPORTANT.

To do the subject justice, however, requires constant exertions. The progress of society is so rapid, that important changes take place every year. Six new counties have been laid out in the state of Pennsylvania since the last census; and upwards of two hundred post-offices have been created since the last edition of the large copy of Reading Howell's map was published. The new roads and bridges are also very numerous. Greater changes still have taken place in some of the other states.

It has been already stated that it is an object too heavy for individual enterprise, to bring forward the state maps from actual survey. This opinion is not new. In advertizing to the subject in our last publication of this nature, it was observed, that "Each state

"have its own map from actual survey. The state maps should be all on the same scale, *five miles to an inch*; and should be so managed, that the geographical lines of the whole series would correspond. Care should also be taken to *keep them constantly improved*, so as they may keep pace with the progressive geography of the country."

The result of all the experience we have had since that publication, has tended to confirm the correctness of these remarks; and it is highly gratifying to find that this sentiment is gaining ground, and is likely to become general. Several legislative bodies have already paved the way for bringing forward state maps. We have already noticed the map published by the state of *Connecticut*; the measures taken by the states of *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, and those in contemplation by *New Jersey*; and we shall close this account by a view of the proceedings in relation to the **NEW STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

In the session of 1814, Mr. Isaac Weaver, of Green county, a member of the senate, moved a resolution that measures might be taken to bring forward a new map of the state. This resolution passed both houses unanimously; and, during the summer, the preparatory steps were taken by the secretary of the commonwealth to ascertain the best plan of procuring the materials, and publishing the map.

In the early part of 1816, the author of the Map of the United States was called upon for information regarding it, which he accordingly communicated by letter; but, viewing this as an excellent opportunity for the introduction of his favourite theory, he was induced to take a journey to the seat of the state government on the subject. The business was new to the legislature, and involved much detail that could not be communicated by writing. It was all important that the plan should be simple and practicable; and hopes were entertained that such a one could be arranged as would serve for a model in forwarding this branch of business generally.

On his arrival at Harrisburg, he found the governor, secretary, and all the public officers, most cordially disposed towards the map. The business was before a committee of the senate, consisting of Mr. Isaac Weaver, Mr. Lane, Mr. Foster, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Lowrie.

The liberality of the sentiments entertained by these gentlemen on the subject, afforded a favourable omen; and it soon appeared that the disposition towards the map was favourable throughout both branches of the legislature.

When all the parties engaged in a great work are in earnest, the business is soon arranged. After a short interview, the plan of the map was matured and brought before the legislature. With some slight modifications, it passed both houses by great majorities, and, receiving the governor's assent, became a law.

The secretary and surveyor general immediately formed the contract for the publication of the map, and the most prompt mea-

sures have been taken to collect the materials. So far as it has been tested by experience, every part of the plan seems to be complete; and it is believed that this liberal proceeding of the state of Pennsylvania, will have the most beneficial effect in the dissemination of the geography of the western world.

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## AN ACT

### DIRECTING THE FORMATION OF A MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;* That the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general be, and they are hereby authorised, and required, immediately after the passing of this act, to contract with the deputy surveyors respectively, or with any other suitable person, or persons, on such terms as said officers may deem just and reasonable, and can be agreed upon by the parties, for the formation of a map of each of the counties within this commonwealth; which maps shall be on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch, and shall exhibit the boundary lines of the county, and of each township, the courses of the rivers, and other principal streams, the position of the mountains; the lakes, and mineral and salt springs; the cities, towns, villages and remarkable buildings; the roads, noting particularly such as are turnpiked, and the distances in miles between the principal towns and remarkable places; and that the maps so formed shall be sent, as soon as convenient, to the office of the surveyor general: *Provided,* That the expense of procuring the said maps shall not exceed *two hundred dollars for each county*, unless the information, required as aforesaid, cannot be had in any of the public offices of the state, or of the proper county, in which case the said secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor general, are hereby authorised to cause such information to be obtained by actual survey, or otherwise, as they may deem most expedient, and at any expense not exceeding in the whole *six hundred dollars* for each county.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor general, on the receipt of the said county maps, or as soon as they may deem expedient, shall contract for the publication of a Map of Pennsylvania, with some suitable person, who shall, previously to receiving any of the materials therefor, enter into bond to the governor, for the use of the commonwealth, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the services required of him by this act; that he shall faithfully account for all sums of money advanced to him by the commonwealth; and also of those which shall become due to the same out of the proceeds of the sale of the said map, and for the delivery of the copper plates, and all the printed maps to the surveyor general for the time being, whenever the same shall be required by the officers aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That as soon as the said county maps shall have been furnished to the surveyor general, it shall be his duty, after carefully examining and correcting the same, to cause copies thereof to be made for the use of his office, for which purpose he is hereby authorised to employ such additional clerk or clerks as

He may deem necessary, and transmit the originals to the said publisher, who shall therefrom make a connected map of this commonwealth, on a scale of five miles to an inch, marking thereon so many of the particulars specified in the first section of this act, as the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general may believe useful, and shall cause the same to be engraved on copper, in a handsome and workmanlike manner, and shall cause such a number to be printed as the said secretary and surveyor general may deem proper, whereof one hundred duly coloured, mounted and finished, shall be delivered by the said publisher to the surveyor general for the use of the commonwealth, and the remaining copies, together with all further copies that may be prepared, shall be sold by the said publisher on account of the commonwealth, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct.

**SECT. 4.** *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, to mark on some copy of the said state map, all such further information relative to the particulars mentioned in the first section of this act, as from time to time shall be reported to him by the said deputy surveyors, or other persons, and he shall furnish to each of the deputy surveyors of this commonwealth, a copy of the said map, which shall form part of his official papers, to be delivered to his successor: and it shall be the duty of the said deputy surveyors to report to the surveyor general all alterations or additions with regard to the several particulars above-mentioned, which may from time to time take place within their respective counties.

**SECT. 5.** *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said publisher, under the direction and control of the secretary and surveyor general, to make the necessary contracts and arrangements for engraving, printing and publishing the map, and shall for his services in drawing, or causing to be drawn the said map, in purchasing the requisite materials, superintending the engraving and printing of the map, and for all other services which he may render with regard to the construction and publication thereof, any sum which the secretary of the commonwealth and surveyor general may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding in the whole fifteen hundred dollars; and he shall also receive a reasonable compensation to be fixed upon as aforesaid, for mounting, colouring and finishing such maps as may be wanted for the use of the state, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per map, and shall render an account on oath, or affirmation, to the auditor general, of the amount of all his disbursements on account of the map, as well as receipts of money from the sales thereof, at the end of every six months from the first publication; and shall be allowed on the amount of the sales, a commission not exceeding thirty-three and one-third per centum, and be responsible to the commonwealth for the remainder of the said amount.

**SECT. 6.** *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the purpose of purchasing materials and paying the necessary expenses of the publication, there shall be advanced to the said publisher, any sum which the secretary of state and surveyor general may deem reasonable, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the faithful application of which, he shall from time to time render an account to the auditor general as aforesaid.

**SECT. 7.** *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the accounts of all the deputy surveyors, and of the publisher, and of all other persons employed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall, after being approved of by the accountant department, be paid by the state treasurer.

**SECT. 8.** *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the secretary of the commonwealth, and surveyor general, shall have power to contract with the publisher of the said state map, or other persons, from time to time, for new editions of the map aforesaid, on such terms as they

may deem just and reasonable, and may be agreed on by the parties. *Provided*, The same shall be made upon similar principles to those contained in this act.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the secretary and surveyor general shall be empowered to authorise the publisher of the state map to publish the *County Maps or any number of them separately*, provided the same shall be done without any expense to the state.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, or any deputy surveyor duly commissioned or appointed, and they are hereby required to demand, sue for, and recover from any person whomsoever in whose possession they may be found, any *records, drafts, field notes, or other papers*, made, filed, or kept by any former deputy surveyor, or which of right appertained to his office, in the same manner as the like documents may or can be recovered under the act, entitled "An act to enable persons appointed to offices of public trust, to recover official documents appurtenant to the said offices, from persons detaining the same," passed the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, from the persons therein mentioned.

**REES HILL,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**JOHN TOD,**  
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 19th March, 1816,

**SIMON SNYDER.**

DIRECTIONS  
FOR  
CONSTRUCTING THE COUNTY MAPS,  
IN TERMS OF THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

1st. ASCERTAIN, as near as possible, the latitude of the seat of justice, and its longitude from Washington;\* and run a true meridian line, and an east and west line through it, as in the specimen.

2d. Set off from these lines the limits of the county, on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch: taking care to ascertain the proportion that the latitude bears to the longitude in the county to be exhibited.

3d. Delineate the border exactly on the model exhibited in the specimen, and graduate the scale on the inner margin in miles of latitude and longitude.

4th. Having made these preparations, insert with geographical accuracy, the following particulars:

1. The county and township lines.
2. The rivers, lakes, and principal water courses; locate exactly the sources of the navigable waters, and designate by appropriate marks the head of boat and canoe navigation.
3. The mountains and valleys.
4. The minerals and mineral springs.
5. The cities, towns, villages, and post-offices.
6. The state roads, post roads, and principal county roads. The distances to be marked in miles along the principal roads.
7. The most remarkable public buildings, churches, mills, and manufactories.
8. The principal bridges and canals.

\* The longitude of the capital is  $77^{\circ} 0' 20''$  (say *seventy-seven degrees and twenty seconds*) west from Greenwich.

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PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
STATE MAP & COUNTY MAPS  
OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.

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TO BE PUBLISHED BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

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BY JOHN MELISH.

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THE act directs, that the materials for the formation of these maps *shall be collected by counties*, on a scale of *two miles and a half* to an inch; and that they shall exhibit,

1. The county and township lines.
2. The rivers, lakes, and principal water courses.
3. The mountains and valleys.
4. The minerals and mineral springs.
5. The cities, towns, villages, and post-offices.
6. The state roads, post roads, and principal county roads. The distance to be marked in miles along the principal roads.
7. The most remarkable public buildings, churches, mills, and manufactories.
8. The principal bridges and canals.

THE STATE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be formed from these county maps, on a scale of *five miles* to an inch; and will exhibit a view of the whole state, in connection with part of the adjacent states, viz. :

NEW YORK—30 miles north of the state line, showing the connecting points between the waters of the two states.

OHIO—20 miles west of the state line, showing the connection between Pennsylvania and the eastern part of that state.

VIRGINIA—All that part situated between the Ohio river and the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and that part adjacent to the southern boundary and Potomac river, to a line drawn due west of Baltimore.

**MARYLAND**—All that part contiguous to Pennsylvania, as far south as Baltimore.

**DELAWARE**—The whole of Newcastle county.

**NEW JERSEY**—As far east as Princeton.

On the margin of the map there will be a statistical table, containing the counties, townships, and population.

The size of the map, thus formed, will be about *six feet three inches by three feet nine inches*.

The map will be engraved in the very best manner, on six plates. It will be printed on fine vellum paper, and will be coloured, and mounted on rollers and varnished, or put up in the portable form, as subscribers may incline.

### THE COUNTY MAPS

Will be published on the large scale on which they are originally delineated, provided there be a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expense. They will embrace the various local surveys returned from the respective districts, and will be exceedingly useful as pocket maps, affording at all times the means of obtaining a correct knowledge of the respective counties.

They will be printed on fine vellum paper, or on bank note paper, and be handsomely coloured by townships, and will be disposed of in sheets, unless otherwise specially ordered.

These works will be disposed of to subscribers on the following

### CONDITIONS :

**THE STATE MAP**, mounted on rollers and varnished, or in the portable form, not exceeding **TWELVE DOLLARS**.

**THE COUNTY MAPS**, in the sheet, coloured, on fine vellum paper, or bank note paper, not exceeding from *One Dollar to One Dollar and a half, according to the size of the counties*.

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The publisher proposes that the several contractors for executing the **COUNTY MAPS** shall have an agency in the disposal of the **STATE and COUNTY MAPS**, on the following terms:

1st. For disposing of the State Map, a commission of *fifteen per cent.*

2d. For disposing of the County Maps, a commission of *thirty per cent.*

The maps to be sent on the account and risk of the agent, who must also pay the carriage and incidental expenses.

The County Maps cannot be published unless there be three hundred subscribers; but if the agent is willing to contract for three hundred copies, it will not only ensure the publication, but he will be entitled to the maps at *fifty per cent.* discount; and be supplied with any quantity that may be wanted thereafter on the same terms.



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